

Freij to urge PLO for peace talks

TEL AVIV (R) — Mayor Elias Freij of Bethlehem, who left Sunday for Jordan at the head of an Arab West Bank delegation, said he would urge Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat to resort to negotiations for peace. Mr. Freij, who is considered a moderate on the Palestinian problem, told Israel Television before leaving the delegation will "closely observe" the talks between King Hussein and Mr. Arafat which began Sunday. "We will urge Arafat to join the Middle East peace process because there can never be a military solution to the Palestinian problem," Mr. Freij said. "Time is working against the Palestinians and the only way to a solution is through political talks, mutual recognition by the PLO and Israel and negotiations by the PLO with Israel." The mayor also called on Israel to "show magnanimity" and halt its settlement-building programme in the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز: جريدة سياسية عربية مستقلة، تُنشر من قبل مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الراي"

Libyan diplomats leaving Jordan

AMMAN (R) — The Libyan embassy in Amman was closing and the entire staff leaving for home Sunday following Jordan's decision to sever ties with Libya over the destruction of its embassy in Tripoli. "We are all going home later today, nobody is staying behind," Libyan Charge d'Affaires Assalim Ashour Al Jawhary told Reuters by telephone from the embassy. Jordan severed diplomatic and political relations with Libya on Wednesday following the destruction of the embassy in Tripoli on Feb. 18, for which the Jordanian government held the Libyan government responsible. Jordan last week recalled all but one of its diplomats from Tripoli.

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Junblatt leaves for Damascus

AMMAN (R) — Lebanese opposition leader Walid Junblatt left for Damascus Sunday after a four-day private visit to his family in Jordan. A member of his household said, Mr. Junblatt, leader of the opposition Progressive Socialist Party, met King Hussein Saturday and Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat Sunday, according to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra. It gave no details of the talks.

Fahd receives Nigerian envoy

BAHRAIN (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia Sunday met Nigerian envoy Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon, who handed him a message from Nigeria's military ruler, Major-General Mohammad Buhari. A Nigerian embassy official said in Riyadh. He did not disclose the contents of the message. Brig. Idiagbon, number two in the Nigerian military government, arrived in Saudi Arabia Saturday night for a three-day visit.

Egyptian lawyers burn U.S. flag

CAIRO (R) — A group of Egyptian lawyers burned the U.S. flag here Sunday at a demonstration marking the fourth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Israel. The lawyers' syndicate has regularly burned the Israeli flag each Feb. 26 but added a new twist to the ritual when the stars and stripes were also tossed in the fire amid chants of "No to Camp David."

UAE receives French message

ABU DHABI (R) — French Interior Minister Gaston Defferre flew back to Paris Sunday after briefing the United Arab Emirates (UAE) government on investigations into the killing earlier this month of the UAE ambassador to France. During his five-hour visit, Mr. Defferre handed UAE President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan a message from French President Francois Mitterrand. The UAE ambassador, Khalifa Ahmad Abdul Aziz Al Mubarak, died in a Paris hospital on Feb. 8 after being shot outside his residence by a lone gunman. Mr. Defferre also met the ambassador's father, to whom he offered his condolences.

3 more killed in Punjab violence

NEW DELHI (R) — Three more extremist killings and decisions by Sikh and Hindu leaders to go ahead with rival protests in New Delhi inflamed the crisis in the northern Indian state of Punjab Sunday. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, making hectic efforts to defuse tensions arising from Sikh demands for greater autonomy in Punjab, called in leaders of all opposition parties. She also personally took charge of security arrangements for Monday's rallies in New Delhi.

Arafat arrives in Amman, begins talks with Hussein

Jordan, PLO resume talks on joint moves

By Lamia K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat arrived in Amman Sunday and began talks with His Majesty King Hussein on formulating a joint Jordanian-Palestinian position in efforts to solve the Palestinian problem.

King Hussein received Mr. Arafat and an official PLO delegation accompanying him at 6 p.m. Sunday. The two leaders were having dinner together after the first round of talks between an official Jordanian team headed by the King and the PLO delegation headed by Mr. Arafat.

No details were available on the talks held, but the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said the discussions were held in "total frankness." The agency added that "views were freely and clearly exchanged on the basis of future Jordanian-Palestinian co-operation and the line which would joint political moves will take."

The Jordanian team to the talks included His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Oaseh, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Armed Forces Commander-General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Suleiman Arar, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, Information Minister Laila Sharaf and Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Shawkat Mahmoud.

The Palestinian side to the talks included Mr. Hani Al Hassan, a

political adviser to Mr. Arafat, Brigadier Abdul Razak Al Yahya, representative of the PLO Executive Committee in Amman and four other members of the Executive Committee: Dr. Hanna Nasir, Mr. Hamed Abu Sittah, Mr. Mahmoud Abbas and Mr. Abdul Rahim Ahmad, who is also leader of the Arab Liberation Front (ALF).

The talks were expected to continue till late Sunday night as the King hosted a working dinner for the PLO delegation.

Earlier Sunday, PLO deputy military commander Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad) told the Jordan Times that "the PLO hopes that the ongoing talks lead to positive results."

Sunday's talks marked the resumption of the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue broken off last April due to failure to reach agreement on joint political moves in Middle East peace efforts.

The talks were one of the reasons cited by rebels within Fateh, the mainstream commando movement under the PLO umbrella, for a rebellion last May against Mr. Arafat's leadership of the organisation.

The Syrian- and Libyan-backed rebellion culminated in fierce battles between PLO fighters loyal to Mr. Arafat and the rebels in north Lebanon. In December 1983 Mr. Arafat and about 4,000 loyalist fighters were forced to leave Lebanon in the face of intensified attacks and a rebel siege of the port city of Tripoli.

Upon his arrival at Marka airport earlier Sunday, Mr. Arafat praised Jordanian-Palestinian ties "based on fraternal and historical relations."

Mr. Arafat also said that "the conspiracy in Tripoli" plotted against the PLO has been aborted. "The PLO has emerged much stronger after Tripoli," he said.

Later in the afternoon at the Guest Palace where he is staying, Mr. Arafat told reporters that his talks in Jordan will focus on "problems facing the Arab World in general and the Palestinian question and Jordanian-Palestinian relations in particular."

There are a number of important issues to be discussed with Jordan, he said. Jordanian and PLO officials have prepared a long agenda on the topics which were discussed during the past 10 months, he said.

Although talks were abandoned last April, contacts between Jordan and the PLO were not totally severed. Several high-level PLO emissaries have conferred with King Hussein and other senior Jordanian officials after Jordan announced that it was abandoning the talks in April.

Mr. Wazir, Mr. Hassan and Mr. Rafiq Al Natche, PLO representative in Saudi Arabia, came to Jordan and conferred with the King and senior Jordanian officials several times during this period. Brig. Yahya attended all these meetings.

Another meeting took place last August in Tunis between Mr. Arafat and a Jordanian delegation headed by then Foreign Minister Qasem, who is now chief of the Royal Court.

Although Mr. Arafat did not elaborate on the topics to be discussed, PLO officials told the Jordan Times that the ongoing talks would start with "an exchange of analysis of the current situation in the area and the dimensions of joint political moves in accordance with the interests of both sides in view of the latest political developments."

The officials added that the talks "will pick up from where they had been broken off last April." They did not specify points of differences last April which forced the talks to be abandoned. But reports suggested that one of the main points of differences was U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace proposal announced in September 1982 which called for Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank in association with Jordan.

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His Majesty King Hussein and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat share a joke as they begin talks Sunday on joint Jordanian-Palestinian political moves in Middle East peace efforts (Petra photo).

Iraq says 21,000 Iranians wiped out

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said Sunday night fierce battles continued east of the port of Basra and on the borders of Iraq's Misan province, inflicting heavy casualties on Iranian forces.

A high command communiqué said Iraqi jets and helicopter gunships flew some 500 combat missions against Iranian positions in both war sectors.

It said the total number of Iranian losses had mounted to more than 21,000 men since Iran launched a Gulf war offensive five days ago.

The communiqué said Iraqi jets shot down an Iranian Chinook helicopter gunship which fell in flames and hit another.

All Iraqi jets returned to base safely after 24 sorties.

Formations of Iraqi jets attacked an Iranian military camp in the Iranian town of Khana and military targets deep inside Iranian territory scoring effective hits, the communiqué said.

Helicopter gunships which carried out 253 combat missions against Iranian positions destroyed 19 vehicles, an armoured personnel carrier, two boats, a 106-millimetre artillery gun and three infantry emplacements. All units returned to base safely, the communiqué said.

It said Iranian artillery shelled Basra and border towns, wounding 11 people and demolishing or damaging 17 houses, a mosque, school and several vehicles.

The Iraqi towns of Shihabi, Sayyid Sadeq and Chandri also came under Iranian fire, according to the communiqué.

An Iraqi army commander, quoted by the INA, described the latest Iranian ground assaults as "crazy mass suicide and mass genocide of the Iranians at the hands of their rulers."

The agency said King Fahd of Saudi Arabia telephoned Iraqi President Saddam Hussein Sunday to express support for Baghdad.

The Iranians were killed in the two main areas of the latest thrusts, on the borders of Iraq's Misan province and in an area east of Basra, near the head of the Gulf, INA said.

Iraq has said in the past that "human waves" of young Iranian Revolutionary Guards lead such assaults in an attempt to overwhelm Iraqi positions.

The news agency said Iraqi forces were now in control of both areas where the Iranians made their thrusts.

The agency said the Iraqi air force was playing an effective role in destroying the attacking forces. Iraqi warplanes have flown nearly 1,000 successful missions since the latest fighting flared last week, it said.

The agency said Iranian aircraft and artillery had attacked residential areas of Iraqi towns "in attempt to conceal its (Iran's) heavy losses." Such attacks killed 29 people Saturday and wounded 127, it added.

Associated Press correspondent Mohammad Salam, who travelled to Basra with other journalists from Baghdad on government helicopters, said Iranian shells slammed into the city early Saturday (journalists reports shelling on war front, page 2).

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Iran said two Iraqi missiles slammed into the Iranian border town of Hoveyzeah just to the east of Tehran's latest offensive, wounding at least 24 people early Sunday.

The Iranian news agency IRNA said the missiles struck the town, 80 kilometres west of the provincial centre of Ahvaz and 29 kilometres from the Iraqi border, shortly after midnight (2130 GMT Saturday).

Hoveyzeah was among several Iranian towns levelled during the early stages of the Gulf war which erupted in September 1980.

In the ground fighting, Iran claimed its forces "wiped out" much of Iraq's 19th infantry division inside Iraq Saturday night as the latest offensive continued.

IRNA said the latest attack was northwest of the northern Majnoon Island, 25 kilometres from the Iranian border, which Iran claimed it captured last week.

Iran has claimed major successes in the offensive but correspondents who visited the Iraqi town of Al Qumrah, earlier reported by Iran to have been captured by its troops, saw no sign of Iranian forces.

They also said civilian and military traffic was proceeding normally along the main Baghdad-Basra highway, which Iran claimed had come under artillery fire.

Iraqi Television transmitted a long film Saturday night showing the corpses of thousands of Iranian soldiers in marshlands northeast of Basra.

Egypt, Yugoslavia express concern over Gulf war, page 2

Saudi stockpile would help oil consumers if Hormuz is blocked, page 7

Gonzalez: Spain 'neither in a hurry nor under pressure' for ties with Israel

JEDDAH (AP) — Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez was quoted Sunday as saying that the Madrid government was "neither in a hurry nor under pressure" to establish diplomatic relations with Israel.

In an interview with the English-language newspaper Arab News, Mr. Gonzalez said that exchanging diplomatic ties with Israel would be determined after considering two principles — "whether the recognition (of Israel) will serve our national interest, and whether it will contribute to the peace process in the Middle East."

Mr. Gonzalez, who is due to start Monday a three-day visit here, said that Spain will not tolerate outside pressure on the diplomatic issue. He was obviously referring to reports about Spain facing pressure from its European neighbours to recognise Israel and establish diplomatic relations with the Jewish state before its expected entry to the European Community (EC) in 1986, Arab News said. The EC is expected to announce its decision on Spain's

entry to the group in September 1984.

The newspaper praised Spain as the only Western country that does not recognise Israel. It noted that Arab leaders were examining reports of recent contacts between officials of the Spanish Workers Socialist Party and the Israeli Labour Party as well as the opening of a flight by the Spanish carrier Iberia to Tel Aviv.

Mr. Gonzalez told Arab News that the meeting between parties in his country and those in Israel was unofficial and Iberia's service to Tel Aviv was initiated to cater to growing commercial, tourist and cultural traffic between the two countries.

He stressed Spain's desire for stronger political, economic and cultural relations with Saudi Arabia.

Responding to a question, Mr. Gonzalez said that the U.S. "has converted itself into something which is politically useless for the (Middle East) peace process." He was referring to the withdrawal of the American contingent in the Multi-National Force (MNF)

from Lebanon to ships offshore.

Other Saudi newspapers gave prominence Sunday to analyses of the Gonzalez visit and Saudi-Spanish relations.

The Saudi ambassador to Saudi Arabia said in a statement that the visit was at the invitation of Saudi Defence Minister Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, who visited Madrid last year for military co-operation talks.

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia earlier this month visited Spain, where he held talks with King Juan Carlos on ways of upgrading co-operation between the two countries and resolve the Middle East stalemate.

Ambassador Tomas de Revayo said Mr. Gonzalez and Saudi officials will discuss the feasibility of Spanish participation in economic development plans under way in the kingdom.

"Spain still support the idea of an independent Palestinian state," the ambassador said.

After his talks in Saudi Arabia, Mr. Gonzalez will pay an official visit to Jordan starting Feb. 29.

U.S. fleet launches attacks as Marines leave Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — U.S. warships bombarded Syrian-held areas of the Lebanese mountains Sunday minutes after the last American Marines withdrew from Beirut airport to ships offshore.

Evacuation of the Marines has been widely seen by Lebanese as a retreat and the naval barrage appeared part of efforts to show the United States still intends to intervene actively in Lebanon.

A U.S. military spokesman, Colonel Ed McDonald, said the battleship New Jersey and the destroyer Caron opened fire after missiles were fired at the "unarmed reconnaissance plane" flying over Lebanon.

He declined to say who had shot at the plane or what target the ships had hit.

But a Syrian military spokesman said Syrian air defences intercepted American fighter planes over Lebanon and that U.S. ships fired at Syrian positions in the Metn area east of Beirut. He said the barrage caused no casualties or damage.

It was the first such confrontation between U.S. and Syrian forces since Dec. 4, when the Syrians shot down two American planes raiding their positions in the Lebanese mountains.

A spokesman in Washington said the New Jersey fired 16 rounds from its huge 16-inch guns and the Caron fired 50 rounds from five-inch guns.

The Caron was also in action Saturday night, firing 90 shells at what the U.S. military called hostile artillery positions.

The clash came as efforts to negotiate a settlement between the government and the opposition in Lebanon marked time and a newly-arranged ceasefire did little to stop sporadic gunbattles and artillery fire.

Marine withdrawal

The 1,000 Marines still at Beirut airport began their final withdrawal at first light. Helicopters flew out most of the men but five tanks and other heavy equipment

left on landing craft from a beach beside the airport.

The last troops withdrew in amphibious assault craft, huge armoured vehicles which drove straight off the beach into the Mediterranean, nosing through the gentle swell towards their mother ship.

Some of Marines whooped for joy, made "V" for victory signs and fired rifles into the air as they left. As soon as the last assault craft splashed into the sea, opposition militiamen raced into the Marines' position on the beach and raised their militia's flag.

Breakaway Lebanese army units allied to the militias took over the fortified networks of trenches and sandbagged bunkers which had been the Marines base at the airport.

Italian contingent arrives home; U.S. navy helps Lebanese army to recover tanks, page 2

U.S. Marine withdrawal seen as retreat, page 4

Israel postpones 'redeployment'

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — The Israeli government Sunday put off a decision on whether to redeploy its troops in south Lebanon after ending a two-week special debate on the subject. Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor said.

"The special Lebanon discussion was concluded today," Mr. Meridor told reporters. "There were no decisions, but one could say that the result of not taking a decision today was basically a decision not to redeploy at this time."

The cabinet made part of its deliberations as the ministerial defence committee, the proceedings of which cannot be published.

There has been growing public pressure on Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's government to reduce the number of Israeli troops

south of the Awali River "defence line" in Lebanon.

But fighting between Lebanese army troops and opposition forces has left Israel little option but to postpone redeployment.

Mr. Meridor said Israeli military activity north of the Awali, such as last week's large-scale ground operation and three air raids against targets south and east of Beirut, represented the "best way to prevent attacks against Israel."

"I would not call it a change of policy, but rather one of tactics," he said. "The decision is to go on and do what we are doing."

Israeli officials have been saying for weeks that they want to bring their forces' front line further south in Lebanon. But they have also expressed reluctance to do so until another "security force" can

take over from their units to guarantee Israel's "security

Egypt, Yugoslavia express concern over Gulf war

CAIRO (R) — The Presidents of Yugoslavia and Egypt Sunday discussed a role for the Non-Aligned Movement in ending the Iran-Iraq war and solving other international crises.

Visiting President Mika Spiljak of Yugoslavia told reporters after a second round of talks with Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak that both were deeply concerned by the new Gulf war flare-up.

Mr. Mubarak Saturday urged foreign powers to stop supplying Iran with weapons until it reciprocated Iraq's willingness to accept an unconditional termination of hostilities.

Addressing a banquet in honour of Yugoslav President Mika Spiljak, Mr. Mubarak spoke of the grave consequences of the continued Iran-Iraq war to all other Gulf countries and to Western Asia and called upon the international community to assume

its responsibility in this respect through halting the flow of lethal weapons and means of destruction until Iran reciprocates Iraq's acceptance of an unconditional termination of hostilities and enters into negotiations to peacefully settle all questions under dispute....

Egypt supports Iraq in the war and supplies it with weapons and military spares.

Mr. Spiljak said his country was continuously seeking to put an end to the Gulf war through bilateral contacts with the two combatants, the non-aligned countries and the United Nations.

"We are particularly concerned about the escalation of fighting in

the Gulf war resulting in indiscriminate destruction and killings on both sides," he said.

In his speech, Mr. Spiljak blamed Israel's Middle East policies for tension in the region.

"Israel's aggressive and expansionist policies are responsible for the present crises and conflicts... Israel still resists a settlement of the conflict through the participation of all parties concerned including the Palestine Liberation Organisation," he said.

Mr. Spiljak called for mutual respect of the rights of the countries of the region to live in security and stability.

He called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon and said a dialogue between all factions must start quickly to stop the flow of bloodshed in that country.

Mr. Mubarak said that unless the Palestinian issue was dealt



Hosni Mubarak

with fairly, the Middle East would remain a hotbed of increasing violence and destruction.

He urged the world community to put an end to the Israeli occupation of Lebanon and said Egypt would never tolerate compromising Lebanon's national unity and territorial integrity or accept any form of partition of the country.

Journalists witness Iranian shelling of Iraqi towns on Gulf war front

By Sobhy Haddad
Reuters

KUT, Iraq — Journalists returning from the Gulf war front Saturday saw shells falling in the southern Iraq city of Basra, where the hotel they stayed in was damaged.

On Friday, during a visit to front lines east of Basra, several shells fell a few metres from us, killing a soldier.

From an advanced observation post near the Hawizah Marsh northeast of Qurna town, where the Iraqis say they occupied after an offensive on the southern front last Wednesday, we saw several damaged Iranian tanks and other war equipment along with a num-

ber of corpses.

The main road from Basra to Baghdad, passing through Qurna, was open for military and civilian traffic and there was no sign of an Iranian penetration or occupation of Qurna.

The hotel in which we stayed in Basra lost some of its glass entrance when an Iranian shell fell 200 metres away and we had to seek safety in the hotel shelter.

Two Iraqi helicopters carrying us back from Basra Saturday landed near Kut when Iranian fighters raided several Iraqi towns.

The Iranian jets raided towns in southern, central and northern Iraq, killing and wounding a number of people.

We saw two Soviet-made Iraqi planes landing at a base near this

town in southern Iraq after they had chased two Iranian fighters that had staged raids in the neighbourhood.

Kut and two other towns were targets for an Iranian air raid on Feb. 16 which the Iraqis said killed 25 people and wounded 64.

A local governor and an official of the ruling Baath Party told us Saturday about the wiping out of an attacking Iranian force, which used about 500 motor craft to cross the Hawizah Marsh.

"They were encircled by armed peasants and paramilitary Popular Army men, who killed 1,500 and took 350 captives... the prisoners were marched in the nearby town as a sign of the Iraqi victory against the invaders," the party official said.

Egypt to try 176 alleged extremists

CAIRO (R) — A further 176 alleged Islamic extremists will go on trial in Egypt this week accused of plotting to overthrow the government while a yet larger group of 281 members of the same group nears an end.

Defendants in both are alleged to belong to the outlawed Al-Jihad (holy struggle) Movement, said to have planned the 1981 assassination of President Anwar Sadat, gunned down as he took the salute at a military parade.

An Interior Ministry official said the trials were a reminder to Egyptians that fundamentalists who advocate the use of force remain a threat to internal security.

OAU session to begin today

ADDIS ABABA (R) — For the first time in two years ministers of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) meet here Monday without the threat of the Western Sahara dispute disrupting their talks.

The OAU has been deeply divided since Western Sahara independence guerrillas were admitted as members in 1982. After a series of walkouts and boycotts it seemed at one time threatened with extinction.

But last week the Polisario Front, which has fought Morocco for the independence of the Western Sahara since 1976, announced it would not take part in the meeting.

The Polisario's self-styled Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) said it would not claim its

seat when the foreign ministers session opens at 1300 GMT Monday although it intended to be at the OAU summit in Guinea in May and June.

The talks, scheduled to last until March 7, are expected to be dominated by the adoption of a new budget and debate over some \$20 million in membership arrears owed by several states.

It will be the first time the OAU has held its annual budgetary session since the admission of the SADR.

The OAU's interim secretary-general, Peter Onu, is expected to make a report on the OAU's political and financial affairs since the organisation held its last summit here in June last year.

The summit only got underway when the Polisario withdrew, head-

ding off a threatened boycott by its opponents.

Mr. Onu is likely to report however that scant progress has been made on the Western Sahara dispute, or on Chad, the other issue that has virtually paralysed OAU business over the past two years.

The June summit called on Morocco to discuss a ceasefire and a referendum in the Western Sahara in direct talks with the Polisario, but Morocco refused to do this when the two sides were brought together under OAU auspices last September.

Efforts to get Chad's feuding factions to the conference table last month also collapsed when President Hissene Habre's representative refused to meet factions led by ex-President Goukouni Oueddei.

U.S. navy helps to recover Lebanese tanks

BEIRUT (R) — U.S. navy landing craft beached about 25 kilometres south of Beirut Friday night to help the Lebanese army retrieve about 13 U.S.-made tanks it abandoned there 11 days ago, Lebanese army sources said Saturday.

The overnight operation took place in the Kharroub coastal region, held by the army's Fourth Brigade until anti-government militias routed it on Feb. 14 and captured the coast linking the area with Beirut.

The U.S. navy was unable to retrieve another 10 of the M-48 tanks and 30 to 40 M-113 armoured personnel carriers because the right-wing Lebanese Forces, which now control the Kharroub, declined to hand them over, the sources said.

The 13 tanks arrived at Beirut Port Saturday morning and eyewitnesses saw them moving towards a suburb in the mainly Christian territory just east of Beirut.

The United States supplied the tanks to Lebanon under a programme to expand and modernise the army. Until the fighting this month U.S. personnel were training tank crews in the mountains east of the capital.

The training has come to a halt and the Pentagon on Wednesday announced it was suspending deliveries of tanks and other heavy equipment until it had reassessed Lebanon's needs.

The Christian militiamen in the Kharroub can operate the personnel carriers but few of them have the experience to handle the sophisticated fire control systems

on the tanks, the sources said.

Israel, which has troops a few kilometres south of the Kharroub, may be helping the Lebanese Forces to use the tanks and could supply them with the necessary ammunition, the sources added.

Military sources said about 150 of the 1,700-strong Fourth Brigade deserted to the Falangist militia after its defeat. Some went to an army barracks in South Lebanon while the bulk were evacuated by sea to the Beirut area.

The Lebanese Forces face predominantly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) fighters on the Kharroub front. They trade artillery and machine-gun fire almost nightly but neither side has gained ground since the "mountain war" of last September.

Israeli opposition leader urges Lebanon troop withdrawal

WASHINGTON (R) — Israeli opposition leader Shimon Peres said Saturday Israel should implement its agreement with the Lebanese government unilaterally and withdraw its forces from the southern part of Lebanon.

In an interview with a U.S. television station, the Labour Party leader said that if Lebanon President Amin Gemayel survived it would be either as a figurehead supported by Syria or as a leader who controlled only a small area.

The May 17, 1983, agreement called for Israel to withdraw from Lebanon but allowed it to maintain security in the southern part of the country. The Syrians and opposition forces in Lebanon want Mr. Gemayel to renounce

the accord.

"We (the Labour Party) feel very strongly that what Israel should do is to implement the existing agreement between Lebanon and Israel, unilaterally, and then bring our boys back home," Mr. Peres said.

If Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces returned to southern Lebanon, Israel should go back and push them out again, he said.

Asked how Israel could implement the agreement without Lebanon's approval, Mr. Peres said it could make reconnaissance flights, control the coastline and have observation points in southern Lebanon.

"If we get the information that the PLO is coming and trying to rebuild its strongholds in the southern part of Lebanon, then we will cross the frontier, push them out and go back home. The same goes for the coast," he said.

Mr. Peres, who has been in Washington for meetings with U.S. officials, said the war between Iran and Iraq may be more important than the situation in Lebanon.

"Iran presents a danger not because it is a very mighty military country, but because they are trying to spread abroad fundamentalist views all over the Middle East. They may shake the whole position of the most important Arab countries," Mr. Peres said.

Sudanese, Ethiopian ministers to meet soon

KHARTOUM (AP) — The foreign minister of Sudan and Ethiopia will meet in the Kenyan capital Nairobi in mid-March to discuss the tense situation along their common border, the official Sudan News Agency said Saturday.

The agency quoted a reliable source in the Sudanese Foreign Ministry as saying the meeting

comes within the context of efforts to bring bilateral relations back to normal.

Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, Boutros Ghali visited Sudan and Ethiopia earlier this month, amid reports that Egypt was attempting to mediate between the two countries, but the agency did not say whether or not

Egypt would be represented at the meeting.

Sudan frequently accuses Ethiopia of being the springboard for anti-government rebels operating in the south of the country and Ethiopia has charged Sudan with providing assistance for Eritrean guerrillas fighting for independence of their province in northern Ethiopia.

Italy's Beirut contingent arrives home

LIVORNO, Italy (R) — The bulk of Italy's contingent in the Beirut Multinational Force arrived in this port city to a hero's welcome Sunday at the end of a mission seen by Italy as having changed the image of its armed forces.

Over 1,000 troops, led by General Franco Angioni, were given an emotional homecoming by President Sandro Pertini, Defence Minister Giovanni Spadolini, wives, girlfriends and crowds of local people under leaden skies.

The Italian contingent was sent as part of a four-nation force with French, British and U.S. contingents 18 months ago with the task of guarding Palestinian refugee camps.

The withdrawal of the force, regarded as a political defeat for the Western powers involved, is seen as a military triumph for Italy by Italian media and politicians acutely aware of their armed forces' historically poor image abroad.

Newspapers reporting the withdrawal of the Italians and the praise they received from international media proudly recalled that the force had initially been the butt of joking nicknames such as "spaghetti army" and "chicken army", a reference to plumes worn by some units on their helmets.

The Italians guarded the refugee camps and largely avoided making enemies.

They lost one dead and many of the 68 other Italian casualties were incurred on patrol as fighting intensified in Beirut prior to the force's withdrawal.

Contingent Commander Angioni, whose good looks and personal charm have made him a media personality, was awarded Italy's highest military honour by President Pertini.

British businessman shot dead in Tehran

BAHRAIN (R) — A British businessman was shot dead outside his home in Tehran Sunday morning, possibly due to mistaken identity, a British diplomat in the Iranian capital said.

Other Tehran residents, contacted by telephone from Bahrain, said a French diplomat lived near the Briton. There were several attacks on French diplomats in Iran last year.

The British diplomat, speaking from the British interests section at the Swedish embassy, told Reuters by telephone that the businessman was shot by a gunman as he walked to his car in a residential area of north Tehran to drive to work.

The diplomat, who declined to name the businessman or the company he worked for until relatives had been informed, said the killing "looked like it may have been a mistaken identity." He gave no further details.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

16:00 Koran
16:15 Cartoons
16:40 Children's Programme
17:00 Basketball: Jordan Vs. Chinese team, Nan King
18:30 Children's Programme
19:20 Programmes review
19:30 Lite and Science Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:30 Local Comedy
22:15 Arabic Variety Programme
23:15 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:30 Comedy: Buffalo Bill - Eps. 5
21:00 Towards 2001
21:10 Documentary: Unknown Chaplin - Last Eps.
22:00 News in English
23:15 Hart to Hart

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM, 6.00 MHz, FM
A party on 95.00 KHz, SW

07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsweek
08:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:05 Morning Show
11:00 Pop Session
12:00 News Summary
13:00 News Bulletin
13:03 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 Over a Cup of Tea
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:30 Old Favourites
16:30 Classical Show Case
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Sports Round-up
18:30 Arabian Nights
19:00 News Bulletin
19:30 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:55 News Summary
23:00 News Summary
24:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

630, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsweek 06:30 Billy Budd 06:45 Letter from London 06:55 Reflections
07:00 News Summary 07:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 07:30 Alexis Korner's Rhythm and Blues 07:45 I know I'm Just a Minute 08:00 World News Summary 08:30 Sarah and Company 18:00 World News 18:05 Reflections 18:15 Arthur Rubinstein 18:30 Anything Goes 11:00 World News 11:05 British Press Review 11:15 Waveguide 11:25 Good Books 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Music Just a Minute 12:00 World News 12:30 Rock Solid 12:30 World News 12:35 News About Britain 12:45 Anna of the Five Towns 12:50 Talking about the Question 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 15:30 Country Style 15:45 Past Impressions 16:30 A Night to Remember 17:00 Radio News 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:05 Commentary 18:15 A Talent to Amuse 18:30 A Sense of Place 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:05 Book Choice 19:15 Just a Minute 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 Newsweek 20:30 The Doctors 21:00 Outlook 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45 Pebbles' Choice 22:00 World News 22:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 22:30 Sporting International 23:00 Network U.K. 23:15 Anna of the Five Towns 23:30 Rock Solid 24:00 World News 06:00 News 06:05 World News 06:10 World News 06:15 World News 06:20 World News 06:25 World News 06:30 World News 06:35 World News 06:40 World News 06:45 World News 06:50 World News 06:55 World News 07:00 World News 07:05 World News 07:10 World News 07:15 World News 07:20 World News 07:25 World News 07:30 World News 07:35 World News 07:40 World News 07:45 World News 07:50 World News 07:55 World News 08:00 World News 08:05 World News 08:10 World News 08:15 World News 08:20 World News 08:25 World News 08:30 World News 08:35 World News 08:40 World News 08:45 World News 08:50 World News 08:55 World News 09:00 World News 09:05 World News 09:10 World News 09:15 World News 09:20 World News 09:25 World News 09:30 World News 09:35 World News 09:40 World News 09:45 World News 09:50 World News 09:55 World News 10:00 World News 10:05 World News 10:10 World News 10:15 World News 10:20 World News 10:25 World News 10:30 World News 10:35 World News 10:40 World News 10:45 World News 10:50 World News 10:55 World News 11:00 World News 11:05 World News 11:10 World News 11:15 World News 11:20 World News 11:25 World News 11:30 World News 11:35 World News 11:40 World News 11:45 World News 11:50 World News 11:55 World News 12:00 World News 12:05 World News 12:10 World News 12:15 World News 12:20 World News 12:25 World News 12:30 World News 12:35 World News 12:40 World News 12:45 World News 12:50 World News 12:55 World News 13:00 World News 13:05 World News 13:10 World News 13:15 World News 13:20 World News 13:25 World News 13:30 World News 13:35 World News 13:40 World News 13:45 World News 13:50 World News 13:55 World News 14:00 World News 14:05 World News 14:10 World News 14:15 World News 14:20 World News 14:25 World News 14:30 World News 14:35 World News 14:40 World News 14:45 World News 14:50 World News 14:55 World News 15:00 World News 15:05 World News 15:10 World News 15:15 World News 15:20 World News 15:25 World News 15:30 World News 15:35 World News 15:40 World News 15:45 World News 15:50 World News 15:55 World News 16:00 World News 16:05 World News 16:10 World News 16:15 World News 16:20 World News 16:25 World News 16:30 World News 16:35 World News 16:40 World News 16:45 World News 16:50 World News 16:55 World News 17:00 World News 17:05 World News 17:10 World News 17:15 World News 17:20 World News 17:25 World News 17:30 World News 17:35 World News 17:40 World News 17:45 World News 17:50 World News 17:55 World News 18:00 World News 18:05 World News 18:10 World News 18:15 World News 18:20 World News 18:25 World News 18:30 World News 18:35 World News 18:40 World News 18:45 World News 18:50 World News 18:55 World News 19:00 World News 19:05 World News 19:10 World News 19:15 World News 19:20 World News 19:25 World News 19:30 World News 19:35 World News 19:40 World News 19:45 World News 19:50 World News 19:55 World News 20:00 World News 20:05 World News 20:10 World News 20:15 World News 20:20 World News 20:25 World News 20:30 World News 20:35 World News 20:40 World News 20:45 World News 20:50 World News 20:55 World News 21:00 World News 21:05 World News 21:10 World News 21:15 World News 21:20 World News 21:25 World News 21:30 World News 21:35 World News 21:40 World News 21:45 World News 21:50 World News 21:55 World News 22:00 World News 22:05 World News 22:10 World News 22:15 World News 22:20 World News 22:25 World News 22:30 World News 22:35 World News 22:40 World News 22:45 World News 22:50 World News 22:55 World News 23:00 World News 23:05 World News 23:10 World News 23:15 World News 23:20 World News 23:25 World News 23:30 World News 23:35 World News 23:40 World News 23:45 World News 23:50 World News 23:55 World News 24:00 World News

VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260, CW 1260, 95.05, 17.00, 19.25 and 12.10 KHz

06:00 VOA Morning News on the hour, news summaries, daily business report, science and medicine, sports reports, VOA editorial and world and U.S. opinion roundups, documentary analysis, viewpoints, features 17:00 News 17:10 Newsline 17:20 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 Focus 18:30 Music USA Standards 19:00 News 19:10 Newsline 19:30 Special English News and Features 20:00 News 20:10 Focus 20:30 Music USA

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* "Portraits of Landscapes from the Middle East" by Wolfgang Peltich at the Goethe Institute at 9:00 a.m.

* Paintings by Saleh Khalil Abu Shindi at the Ala Art Gallery at 5:00 p.m.

* "Children's exhibition at the theatre of the Department of Culture and Arts."

* Paintings by Ahmad Na'wash at the University of Jordan's Library at 11:00 a.m.

* Turkish Carpet exhibition at 10 a.m. and paintings by Sabhat Rashdan at the San Rock Hotel.

MUSIC

* Turkish folk music programme at 9:30 p.m. at the San Rock Hotel.

VIDEO

* "Kuna" and "Kirk Bir Ask Hikayesi", Turkish film programmes at the San Rock Hotel at 4:30 p.m.

* "The First Impact" starts at the American Centre at 4:00 and 7:00 p.m.

* "Theatre" starts at the French Cultural Centre at 4:30 p.m.

FILM

* "Soviet Film Week" starts at 8:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.

* "Un Grand Amour de Beethoven" starts at the French Cultural Centre at 8:00 p.m.

LECTURE

* "The Amman Airport Late Bronze Age Temple Site" by Prof. Basil Hennessy at the British Institute for Archaeology and History.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre - Tel. 6610267

American Centre - 44371

British Council - 46147-8

French Cultural Centre - 37049

Goethe Institute - 41993

Soviet Cultural Centre - 44203

Spanish Cultural Centre - 24409

Turkish Cultural Centre - 39777

Haya Ars Centre

665195

Husein Youth City - 667181

Y.W.C.A. - 41793

Y.W.M.C.A. - 664251

Amman Municipal Library - 36111

University of Jordan Library - 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalists, artists. Muntazah, Jabal Lubdud, Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

Technical fault disrupts Amman telephone lines

AMMAN (Petra) — A technical fault at the Abdali automatic electronic exchange has brought disruption to telephone communications in certain parts of Amman.

Telephone lines which are affected by the fault are those starting with the number six, according to Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) Director-General Mohammad Shahid Ismail.

He said in a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, made Sunday that teams from the company which installed the exchange system are busy working side by side with TCC technicians to repair the faulty lines.

TCC has been meeting technical difficulties in increasing the exchange's lines from 10,000 to 20,000 in order to meet the demand from prospective subscribers, Mr. Ismail said.

ACDIMA co-ordinates Arab drug production

AMMAN (Petra) — The progress of work on Arab pharmaceutical projects in which the Arab Company for Drug Industries and Medical Appliances (ACDIMA) holds shares was discussed here over the last three days at a meeting of the ACDIMA board of directors, which comprises representatives of Arab pharmaceutical companies.

Speaking after the closing session, ACDIMA director-general, Dr. Muwaffaq Haddadin, said the company board reviewed a host of subjects concerning the manufacture of Arab medicine and drugs and an annual report that will be submitted to ACDIMA's general assembly meeting to be held here in May.

The board reviewed progress in drug industries in which ACDIMA has acquired shares such as the Kuwaiti Company for Pharmaceutical Industries which is to

be set up in October 1985, and the Antibiotic Industries Company which will be established in Baghdad soon, Dr. Haddadin said.

He added that the Antibiotic Industries Company will cost an estimated \$140 million.

According to Dr. Haddadin, the board has underlined the need to speed up the completion of a survey of Arab pharmaceutical industries and has reviewed steps taken so far in this respect.

He said that representatives from Arab drug companies have agreed to co-ordinate the quantities and types of drugs and medicine produced by their companies.

ACDIMA will soon make contact with Arab countries to prepare for a general conference to include all Arab pharmaceutical industries so as to discuss Arab pharmaceutical integration, Dr. Haddadin said.

Anthropology seminar discusses Bedouin life

By Saleem B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The symposium on "Anthropology in Jordan: A State of Art" resumed its second leg of discussions Sunday here at the Royal Cultural Centre. It is aimed at exploring the field of anthropology in the country on the various educational, cultural and research levels.

Speaking at the symposium, Dr. Ahmad Abu Hilal, a professor at the University of Jordan, talked about the Bedouin lifestyle and urbanisation and the practical fieldwork that he has conducted.

Dr. Hilal also reviewed the common socio-cultural values of urban and Bedouin people in the Kingdom.

Mr. Ricardo Poco, a scholar participating in the symposium, talked about the Bedouin culture, tradition and way of life and the Bedouin's history which was transferred and handed over from generation to generation through story telling.

Donald Henry, president of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Tulsa in the U.S., reviewed the seasonal migration of Bedouins in the south of Jordan throughout history, and the method of their migration from the Jordan Valley region to the hilly areas which has taken place over the last 60,000 years.

Mr. Henry pointed out that this migration is considered a routine course for the people in the area in

order better to exploit the economic situation and climate.

Participants at the symposium talked about the change of eating habits in Jordan from an anthropological point of view, and the socio-cultural implications of agricultural policy in the Jordan Valley in the bronze age in comparison with the 20th century.

They also discussed the life of man in the Ein Ghazal area near Amman in 7,000 years B.C. from a social, cultural and anthropological view.

Ahmad Sharaka, director of the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives (DLDNA) which is organising the symposium in co-operation with the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University, said the deliberations of the symposium circled around the nature of anthropology and subjects pertinent to cultural traditions and habits of Jordanian society.

The symposium, he said, discussed subjects like the habit of drinking black coffee, the use of space and the role of anthropology in the development process.

Her Majesty Queen Noor Saturday inaugurated the opening session of the three-day symposium and expressed the hope that it will lead to a better understanding of the social and cultural problems and would stimulate development in the field of anthropology to be properly implemented in the educational institutions in the Kingdom.

Jordan, PLO resume talks

(Continued from page 1)

both sides should consider the Reagan initiative as one of the options available despite its "negative elements." The PLO expressed outright rejection of the plan in top-level PLO meetings in Kuwait that followed the Hussein-Arafat talks in April.

The Jordanian view then was that the Reagan initiative had at least "a mechanism for its implementation since the U.S. is the only power that can pressure Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories."

King Hussein has partly blamed the U.S. for the failure of the talks because although the Reagan initiative calls for Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied since 1967 and a freeze on Israeli settlements there, Washington did not exert proper pressure on Israel to withdraw from Lebanon on the first place and to freeze the settlements.

However, since April 1983 Jordan has indicated that the Reagan plan is "frozen," while PLO officials described it as "dead."

In a press conference in January, King Hussein indicated that Jordan would accept any peace initiative as long as the proposal is based on United Nations Resolution 242, which calls for Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories occupied in 1967.

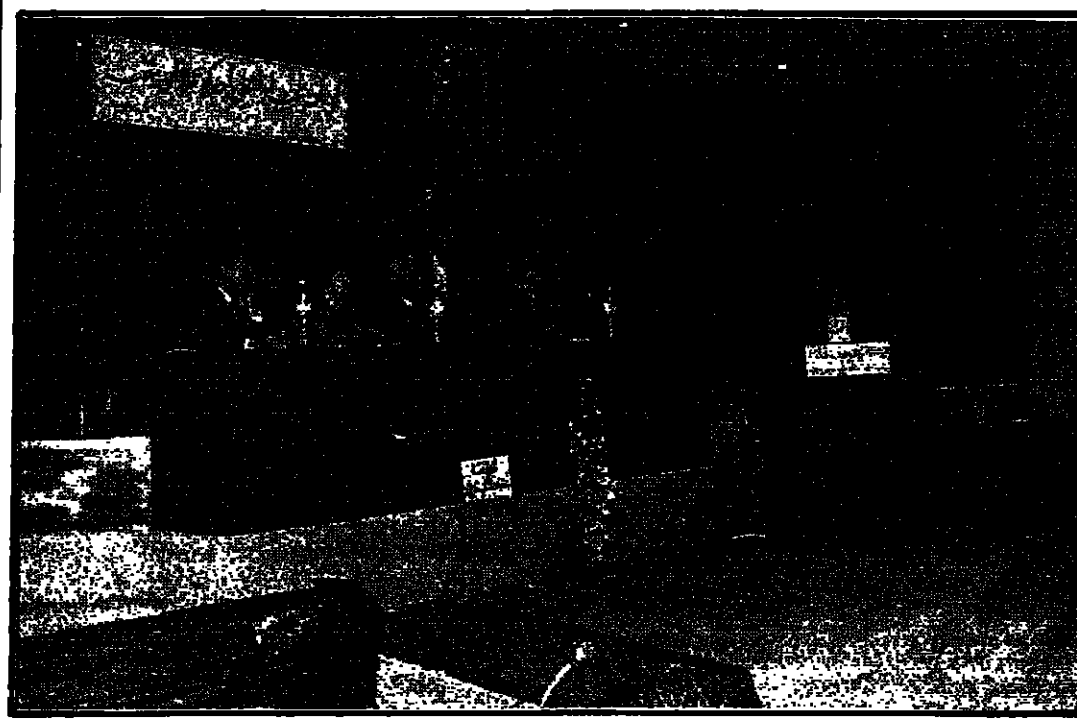
Although the PLO has never stated its acceptance of Resolution 242, Mr. Arafat has declared on different occasions his endorsement of any solution

based on all United Nations resolutions on the Palestinian issue. The PLO leader's stand implies an acceptance of the U.N. Partition Plan of 1947 which called for the creation of two states in Palestine — one Jewish and the other Arab.

The PLO rejected Resolution 242, which was formulated after the 1967 Middle East war, because "it addressed the Palestinians as refugees and not as a people which has the right to self-determination." But recent statements from both Jordan and the PLO indicate that they have decided to keep their options open.

King Hussein has said that Jordan has no specific peace plan in mind — a position that a senior PLO official confirmed to the Jordan Times as being mutual.

The official, a member of the PLO team in the talks, said: "We actually prefer that both sides work out their own initiative in view of the current situation."



Mrs. Hind Abdul Jabbar, president of the Amman Club for Business and Professional Women, Saturday addresses the seminar on "The Woman and Her Political Rights" (Petra photo)

Women urged to play full role in constitutional life of Jordan

By Affiah A. Kaloti
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan's constitution has provided women with parliamentary rights and calls on them to participate in the executive and representative bodies of the country, thus making them pioneers in the eyes of society which has recognised and accepted their right to participate, Minister of Information Laila Sharaf, said Saturday.

Mrs. Sharaf was addressing the audience at a seminar entitled "The Woman and Her Political Rights", which was organised by the Amman Club for Business and Professional Women and held at the Amman Chamber of Industry.

By-election

In her address, Mrs. Sharaf called on Jordanian women to participate actively in the parliamentary by-elections to be held on March 12 in the East Bank.

She stressed that all women should approach polling day in a positive manner so as to form a definite opinion in choosing their representatives.

Mrs. Sharaf pointed out that the restoration of parliamentary life

and the holding of by-elections in the country is one of the first occasions in Jordan's history which has enabled women to exert their influence in a collective and comprehensive manner.

At the seminar, Mrs. Sharaf also called on all citizens to face up to their responsibility to promote parliamentary life in a powerful and full manner, according to the constitution.

"Otherwise democracy and its practice will remain a mere idea hidden away in our constitution and will not help develop the people's sense of responsibility."

The director-general and editor-in-chief of the Arabic daily newspaper Al-Dustour, Mahmoud Al-Sherif, also participated in the seminar at which he gave a brief account of political history of women in the Western world, which, he pointed out, was obviously restricted.

Mr. Sherif said that women's political rights are only a recent phenomenon and their development in various communities requires a long period of time before they became established.

"It represents the organic interaction between the women's exercise of their political rights and the increase in scope of education."

Referring to Islam and women's rights, Mr. Sherif said that Islam gives women equality of rights and promotes her status and role in the society.

The president of the Jordanian Women's Federation, Haifa Al-Bashir, also participated in the seminar and said that the Jordanian constitution provided all people with full rights.

It protects their right to have their own opinion which enables them to participate in formulating legislation and in deciding the type of rule under which they want to live, she said.

Mrs. Bashir added that Jordanian women came to prominence on the national level by excelling in their responsibilities towards their families on the one hand and towards their work on the other.

Addressing the audience, Mrs. Bashir pointed out that the federation has played an active role during the election registration period, and "will encourage women to the full in voting in the coming by-elections."

Islam

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The president of the Jordanian Women's Federation, Haifa Al-Bashir, also participated in the seminar and said that the Jordanian constitution provided all people with full rights.

It protects their right to have their own opinion which enables them to participate in formulating legislation and in deciding the type of rule under which they want to live, she said.

Mrs. Bashir added that Jordanian women came to prominence on the national level by excelling in their responsibilities towards their families on the one hand and towards their work on the other.

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Fateh dominates lineup of visiting PLO delegation

By Lamin K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — The complexion of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) team, which started talks with Jordanian officials Sunday evening, indicates that it is mainly the Fateh movement (PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's power base) and "the independents" that are conducting the dialogue with Jordan.

The only other Palestinian organisation participating in the delegation is the Arab Liberation Front (ALF), a pro-Israeli Ba'athist Palestinian organisation that has supported Mr. Arafat's line ever since the evacuation of the Palestinian forces from Beirut in August 1982.

The composition of the PLO team reflects the differences that have emerged over Mr. Arafat's policies in the post-Beirut era.

The PLO team in talks, as agreed at top PLO meetings last week in Tunis, comprises three Fateh central committee members: Hani Al-Hassan (also a close political advisor to Mr. Arafat); Mr. Mahmoud Abbas (also a PLO executive committee member); and Brigadier Abdul Razak Al-Yahya (representative of the PLO executive committee in Jordan).

Dr. Hanna Nasser, Hamed Abu Sittah (both independent members of the PLO executive committee), and Abdul Rahim Ahmad (the leader of the ALF) and its representative at the PLO executive committee.

PLO officials told the Jordan Times that Farouk Al-Kaddoumi, the head of the PLO political department and a Fateh central committee member, was supposed to be included in the team but has not arrived in Amman yet.

They added that Mr. Kaddoumi, who is currently in Kuwait for "a medical check-up", might not be able to join the team in Jordan for "health reasons".

Last week Mr. Kaddoumi visited Syria for the first time since last September and reportedly met with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam "at a private dinner party".

Palestinian sources here told the Jordan Times that Mr. Kaddoumi went to Damascus, where his family lives, "on his own personal initiative" to seek a reconciliation with Syria.

They said that his mission failed when Mr. Khaddam reiterated the Syrian demand "that Mr. Arafat be removed as PLO chairman as a pre-condition for a reconciliation between mainstream Fateh and Syria, a condition that Mr. Kaddoumi reportedly rejected."

During the last round of talks last April, the delegation also included Ahmad Sidki Al-Dajani (an independent member of the PLO executive committee) and Yasser Abed Rabo (the representative of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) as the PLO executive committee).

While the officials did not comment on the absence of Dr. Dajani, the absence of Mr. Abed Rabo reflects the position of the DFLP on the resumption of the talks.

The line, which supported the resumption of talks, however, emerged to be the dominant one. But two communiques issued by Fateh then, reiterated a commitment to two principles: That the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and that there should be established an independent Palestinian state.

These are two conditions that characterised the Palestinian position during the PLO-Jordanian talks last year and were among the

major factors that prompted the PLO rejection of President Reagan's peace initiative.

Mr. Reagan's peace initiative calls for a withdrawal of Israeli troops from the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and the establishment of Palestinian self-rule there in association with Jordan.

The Reagan peace initiative excludes the PLO from playing any role in any peace negotiations.

The PLO position has not undergone any substantial changes since last April, but PLO officials said Saturday that there is "a good basis" for the resumption of the talks.

This basis, they said, includes firstly that both sides agree the major task is to work for an Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967.

Secondly, that Jordan has repeatedly declared its support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and to the Palestinian cause as a whole.

Thirdly, that both sides have no preconditions concerning a peace settlement or plan that can serve as a basis for future joint political moves.

However, the American refusal to recognise the PLO and its failure to affect an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, along with the insufficiencies of the Reagan plan have ruled it out as a viable basis for future political moves, they said.

His Majesty King Hussein has announced on more than one occasion that the Reagan plan "has been frozen."

The officials said that the coming talks are aimed at consolidating bilateral relations on all levels including issues concerning the Palestinian refugees and Palestinians in the occupied Arab territories.

"We want to enhance the relations regardless of whether a political agreement is reached or not," they said. "Failure to reach a political agreement should by no means lead to total estrangement," they said.

Some Fateh officials, however, told the Jordan Times that a projected Franco-Egyptian peace plan might serve as a good basis for joint Jordanian-PLO future political moves.

A senior Fateh official though said that on the subject answered that "such a plan has not crystallised yet", and went on to accuse the U.S. of trying to block the progress of the formulation of a Franco-Egyptian plan.

Those in Fateh who favour a possible Franco-Egyptian peace plan also envisage joint future moves that will include the PLO, Jordan, Egypt and Iraq.

Such a suggestion will be faced by opposition from several Fateh central committee members who do not want to close the door to a future reconciliation between Syria and the Fateh leadership and who oppose the idea of forming political axes in the Arab World.

Therefore, the internal dynamics of the PLO and Fateh movement will be important factors that will play a role in the ongoing talks especially now that Fateh is concerned to patch up the differences with the PFLP and DFLP.

Phosphate drive aimed at W. Germany

BONN (Petra) — The Arab-West German Friendship Society organised a meeting here Friday to promote the marketing of Jordan's phosphates in Europe.

Addressing the meeting was Jordan's ambassador to West Germany Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf who said that relations between West Germany and Jordan have been growing steadily and continuously in a variety of fields.

His Majesty King Hussein's visits to Germany was instrumental in promoting Jordan's economic, cultural, political and social relations with West Germany, Sharif Fawwaz said.

The King, government and people of Jordan appreciate West Germany's economic aid which has helped Jordan to develop in various fields, Sharif Fawwaz said.

At the meeting, which was attended by Jordanian and West German businessmen and economists, the director of the Jordan Phosphates Mines Company, Mr. Wasef Azar, made a speech in which he referred to the importance of phosphates to Jordan's national economy.

It is hoped that West German imports of Jordanian phosphates will help to adjust the balance of trade between the two countries, he said.

This year Jordan plans to produce nearly six million tonnes of phosphates and therefore is keen to find new markets particularly in West Germany and Western European countries, he said.

These countries import nearly 22 million tonnes of phosphates annually and Jordan hopes to sell them nearly seven per cent of their needs, Mr. Azar said.

Jordanian phosphates are of a very high quality and this enables the substance to be easily used by many European industries, Mr. Azar pointed out.

He also said that the Jordanian government gives priority to companies bidding to carry out projects in Jordan if they pledge to buy or market Jordanian phosphates.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, has learnt that West German factories are planning to import at least 30,000 tonnes of Jordanian phosphates this year on an experimental basis.

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Nijm details rural road repair work programme

AMMAN (Petra) — There are 2,300 kilometres of agricultural roads in Jordan and they require maintenance work which will cost JD 46 million, according to Public Works Minister Rayef Nijm.

He told a meeting at his ministry Sunday that no funds are available at present to carry out the repair work for all these roads however.

The minister named the roads that are to be repaired or enlarged in accordance with the budget during 1984 and said that JD 2 million will be spent on the project during the current year.

The provincial governors and directors of public works had earlier submitted requests for repair work estimated to cost a total of JD 7 million, but this is not possible during 1984, the minister added.

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Jordan, PLO need to act

THE back drop to His Majesty King Hussein's talks with visiting Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat is apparently not conducive enough for breakthroughs to be reached, nor is the situation in the Middle East so encouraging as to anticipate successful moves on the ground. The troubles in Lebanon look as if they have just begun. Syria may now be calling the shots in Lebanon, but it is as distant as ever from being able or willing to present the Arab World with a coherent programme that could solve for the Arabs their problems and woes. The Iran-Iraq war is flaring into probably the biggest security threat to the Gulf region in its history — a threat that could endanger the stability of the whole Middle East area and indeed the world. The United States, despite all the rhetoric in Washington to the contrary, is sliding into complete political paralysis under the weight of electioneering and internal pressures for inaction. Israel, unabashed by its severe economic problems and its desperate situation in Lebanon, continues to oppose all efforts for a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian problem, and its government continues to insist upon taking the Arab-Israeli enmity to its bitter end. The Arab World is fractured, its people emptied of hope and aimless following disaster after disaster. And the international community is either apathetic to or oblivious of what is happening in this part of the world, or at best unable to do anything about it.

Add to all this, the inter-Palestinian strife and the challenges facing Jordan — whether economic, political or repeated enemy threats to our very existence — and you will think it an accomplishment just to stop the slide here and on the other fronts before we could move ourselves forward — Jordanians and Palestinians.

But that is negative thinking, we believe, and, if allowed to prevail, its results are likely to be even more disastrous for all of us.

We are talking about stopping the slide, not how to be prepared to go down with it. We cannot hope to win if we sit back and watch, letting one opportunity after the other slip by and vanish. Hence Jordan's call to take the initiative in leading ourselves and the rest of the Arab World out of this big mess and onto the road to salvation.

Admittedly, it is easier said than done, since the Jordanian and Palestinian leaderships had made an enormous effort before, under even better circumstances than today's, but could not succeed.

Nevertheless, one would ask about the alternative to not trying again, and the answer will in all probability be totally unpleasant.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: An exclusively joint responsibility

EVERY ARAB citizen feels worried about the future as he follows developments that are bound to push the Palestine problem onto a shelf of second or third position among international issues. Among those that tend to relegate our prime problem to a secondary level are the developments in Lebanon, the Iraq-Iran war, U.S. alliance with Israel and the weak Arab position. In the light of this situation an urgent need arises for consolidating joint Jordanian-Palestinian action and for drawing up a formula capable of securing the rights of Palestinians in their homeland.

Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) bear a serious responsibility towards this region's future. In the forthcoming meeting between His Majesty King Hussein and PLO leader Yasser Arafat the talks are bound to focus on ways of bolstering bilateral co-operation for solving the Palestine problem and fulfilling the aspirations of the Palestinian people. Jordan, it is to be emphasised, regards the Palestine problem as the basic issue, as it determines this country's own fate and future.

Jordanians seek to solve this issue in order to help promote stability and security in this region. Jordan fully realises the importance of the time factor and therefore strives to join hands with the PLO in order to arrive at an acceptable formula that can guarantee freedom for the West Bank and its people.

Al Dustour: Age-long threats

A SYMPOSIUM on Israel and Arab waters which opened in Amman Saturday is of paramount importance because it points to a source of danger threatening the Arab nation and its future. The symposium comes at a time when the Arab countries are exposed to further threats and acts of aggression by the Zionists, who occupy Palestine and plan to control water resources in neighbouring Arab states.

Israel's threat to this region's stability, its drive to deprive the Arab people of Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Palestine of their water resources has constituted the root cause of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Since the turn of the present century, the Zionists have been planning to control rivers and underground water sources in the Arab region to help strengthen Israel's economy and settle Jews in expropriated Arab lands.

The water issue is closely connected with the Arab population who now live under Israeli rule as much as it is connected with those adjacent to the occupied Arab land. This was realised by Arab states which held successive Arab summit meetings to tackle this issue. Israel's drive to divert the water of the River Jordan to the southern desert of occupied Palestine exposed Israel's intentions to the Arabs.

Sawt Al Shaab: Israel wants the water

IN HIS speech to the opening session of a symposium on "Israel and Arab waters," which started in Amman Saturday Prince Hassan referred to Israel's plan to control Arab water sources as one of its strategic weapons against the Arabs.

Israel wants to steal Arab water which is vital for its agricultural projects and for strengthening its position in the occupied Arab territories. By controlling the water resources in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, Israel will be able to dominate the economic affairs in this region. The water is needed for Jewish settlers, but it belongs to the Arabs not the Israelis, who occupy Palestine and drive its inhabitants out.

Israel sees in the water an element which binds the people with the land and therefore, it strives to deprive the Arabs of their water to force them to abandon their land and emigrate.

Eat the grapes

By Richard Parker

Ambassador Richard Parker, editor of the Middle East Journal and adviser to the U.S. Businessmen's Commission on Reconstruction in Lebanon, served in the United States Foreign Service from 1948 until 1980. He was American Ambassador to Algeria, Lebanon and Morocco and received the Distinguished Service Award in 1979. Ambassador Parker is the author of two books on Islamic Architecture: A Practical Guide to Islamic Monuments in Cairo and A Practical Guide to Islamic Monuments in Morocco. He has just ended a tour of Jordan and the Gulf, and contributed this article to the Jordan Times.

PRESS REPORTS of my public remarks in Amman indicate that I was not as clear and succinct as I should have been. The following is an attempt to set the record straight.

The message I hoped to transmit during my travels in the Gulf and Jordan was that the Arabs should be realistic about America. They should not invent elaborate theories of American conspiracies to console themselves nor should they have unrealistic expectations about what America can do for them.

Thus, I found the Arabs of the Gulf convinced that the United States and the Soviet Union could stop the Iran-Iraq war in five minutes if they wanted to.

The fact that they had not done so meant that they wanted the war to continue for reasons of their own. In the case of America, it must be to exhaust both parties in order to facilitate Israeli domination of the Gulf. My interlocutors were unable to explain how the United States was to play a peace-making role in the absence of diplomatic relations with either of the parties, but this lack of detail did not bother them. They knew what was right whatever the facts.

This sort of immature reasoning is dangerous. American policy is bad enough without inventing conspiratorial theories that obscure the truth. The psychiatrist will tell you

that this is a defence mechanism to conceal their own paralysis or deny responsibility for their own actions. How often have we seen this tragic response in the Palestine issue?

I found the people I met in Amman considerably more realistic about such matters than the Arabs of the Gulf. They are more sophisticated about America, for one thing, and have begun to understand how American policy is made. They still harbour illusions, however, about what America can do for them, and that is just as dangerous.

I am quoted as saying America has no clear policies in the Middle East. What I meant to say was that we have no detailed, long-range plans. Americans are pragmatic. They are interested in what will work, not in procrustean ideologies that will force them into a certain mode of behaviour. They want to maintain flexibility in order to adapt to changing circumstances. They like to think of themselves as realistic, but they are as subject to self-delusion as anyone else.

In the Near East as elsewhere our policies are guided by certain fixed goals — peace and stability, denial of Soviet hegemony, access to the oil on reasonable terms and, especially since 1967, the security of Israel. The fact that these goals are often contradictory does not prevent us from believing in them. The Gulf Arabs are not the only ones who ignore the facts.

The road to attainment of these goals is often unclear and debatable, and policy in the United States is decided by an adversary process — there are two sides to every question, and the one with the best argument wins. In this debate, however, considerations which are irrelevant to the question at issue often play a deciding role, in the case of the Middle East that consideration is domestic politics. The Arab-Israeli issue is a domestic issue in our country.

Given the preponderant influence of the Israel lobby, this means that Israel's supporters usually (although not always) win the debate. Most senators and congressmen are able to rise above their principles

when Israel is concerned, although, to be fair, few of them are sophisticated enough to see any conflict between our interests and Israel's.

Therefore, continued U.S. support for Israel is one of the givens. There is no escaping this basic commitment, although its magnitude can perhaps be modified if the Arabs play their cards right. But remember, you are playing bridge, not poker and if you don't play your ace at the right time you will lose it. You may already have done so.

In spite of this commitment, the U.S. has a deep interest in an Arab-Israeli settlement which the Arabs, and the Palestinians in particular, can accept. The Reagan proposal of Sept. 1, 1982 was an effort to establish the basis for such a settlement, it is far from perfect, but it is a sincere and reasonable effort. Its most important factor is that it implemented it would mean a return of the West Bank to Arab control, a consummation devoutly to be desired in my mind for everyone's sake, Israelis as well as Arabs.

The Arab response at Fes was timid and lukewarm and subsequent efforts to start negotiations have foundered on a profound lack of confidence in American intentions. In my view the Arabs should test those intentions by embracing the Reagan initiative and calling on the president to deliver. If he fails to deliver, they would at least have dispelled their illusions, and their moral position would be greatly improved.

If the Arabs cannot bring themselves to do this, for whatever reason, they should stop asking America for help. They will not get any better offer. They should forget about America as their saviour and start getting their act together. The first step is to stop quarrelling among themselves so that the rest of the world will take them seriously. And they should decide what it is they want — peace with Israel or a continuation of their misery. As the Lebanese proverb says, "Baddak takal esab wila takfil al-nasr" and if you decide to beat the watchman, don't expect America to help.

They failed to accomplish their goals

By Terry A. Anderson

Associated Press

BEIRUT — The U.S. Marines are leaving Lebanon after 18 months in which they failed to accomplish any of their often-changing goals.

Officially, the Marine amphibious unit is merely "redeploying" and will remain on ships off the coast of Beirut, ready to land again. No one, Lebanese or American, believes they will come back ashore.

The Marines themselves are confused and somewhat bitter at the strange changes their mission has gone through, and the almost total lack of effect their presence has had.

Lebanon was torn by civil war and foreign invasion when they arrived in Aug. 1982. Today, thousands more are dead — including 262 American troops. Lebanon still is torn by civil war, most of its territory remains occupied by foreign troops and its government is tottering.

The first Marine unit landed in Beirut on Aug. 25, 1982. Israel was besieging west Beirut, where the main strength of the Palestine Liberation Organisation was holed up. The Americans were to oversee the PLO's evacuation, then to make sure Israel lived up to its promise not to invade the city, and finally to help protect civilians from the revenge of either the Israelis or the rightist Christian Lebanese allies.

Two weeks later, Washington announced the job was finished and pulled out the 8th Marines from the capital. On Sept. 14, 1982, President-Elect Bashir Gemayel was assassinated and Israel aptly broke its promise, sending tanks into west Beirut to

"preserve order."

Within three days, hundreds of Palestinian and Lebanese civilians were massacred by the rightwing militiamen in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps, with the Israeli army surrounding both camps.

The Marines were ordered back into Beirut, this time 2,000-strong, along with large Italian and French contingents that were later joined by 100 British soldiers. The foreign soldiers were designated a "Multinational Peacekeeping Force" and asked by the Lebanese government to restore order.

For a time, it appeared successful. Factional fighting eased, negotiations with Israel on withdrawing its occupation army began and Marines with unloaded rifles walked foot patrols through Beirut's southern slums.

"Our presence gives them confidence," said one Marine spokesman, and the word quickly became the label for the mission. "Our job is to be a 'presence' to make the people feel secure," was another spokesman's comment.

But among Lebanon's many feuding factions and militant groups, it was impossible to keep the rifles unloaded. And in Washington, the mission "was changing." It became support for the central government and aid for its army's attempt to re-establish control.

U.S. army advisers were flown in to begin training the Lebanese army, and U.S. Marines enthusiastically launched their own training programme. They put Lebanese brigades through quick, three-week infantry course, sending experts to teach Lebanese soldiers how to handle the art-



Arab News

illery, tanks and other supplies the United States was sending.

The change in mission brought with it more danger for the Marines. President Amin Gemayel's new government, with rightist Christians holding key posts, was seen by its political opponents as Christian-dominated, a government of one side in the continuing civil war. The U.S. Marines were identified with the government, and therefore a target for its opponents.

The loss of neutrality became complete last September, when a three-week battle broke out in the mountains after an abrupt Israeli withdrawal. Mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militiamen battled first with right wing militiamen, then directly with the army. The Marines came

under artillery attack, and U.S. Navy ships offshore fired back.

Then, with U.S. officials defining the army-held ridge line at Souk Al Gharb above the Marine base as vital to the defence of Americans, the naval artillery aided the Lebanese army with barrages on their opponents.

Attacks on Marines became more frequent after September. The "presence" patrols were cut back, then eliminated. Within weeks, the U.S. contingent in the Multinational Force had been confined to its base at the International Airport, with a small unit protecting the U.S. embassy downtown.

Their main mission had become protecting themselves.

On Oct. 23, 1983, a suicidal truck attack in an explosives-laden truck

proved even that mission impossible. Crashing through a set of flimsy barriers, the attacker's truck-bomb destroyed a battalion headquarters, killing more than 240 Americans.

President Ronald Reagan still vowed support for the Lebanese government, but the price had suddenly become too high for many in the U.S. Congress. Pressure for the pullout mounted, fed by Mr. Gemayel's failure to work out any compromises with his political opponents or to bring an end to the fighting.

The sudden collapse of the Lebanese army two weeks ago, when opposition militiamen took over first west Beirut, then a large chunk of territory to the south and east, made the American pullout inevitable.

When the withdrawal announcement came in Washington, the Marines here were asked what they had accomplished.

"We gave them 17 months of time in which to work out their problems," replied Marine spokesman Maj. Dennis Brooks. "They were unable to do it."

Maj. Brooks' rationale did not explain why the Marines' stay here was marked by the bloody outbreak of civil war in September, and a steady slide into disintegration since then.

A more likely summary after eight years of civil war, invasion and occupation is that it took the Marines and the Reagan administration a year and a half to realise American intervention, like that of Syria and Israel earlier, was not solving Lebanon's problems.

Controversy over Trudeau's future

Pierre Trudeau, Canadian prime minister and the longest serving Western leader, has launched a personal crusade for peace. It may be a sign that he is about to leave office, Nicholas Hirst reports.

TORONTO — Canadian politics are again dominated by speculation over the future of Mr. Pierre Trudeau, the prime minister. Hardly a day goes by now without rumours of his intentions either to resign or to stay on.

At 64, Mr. Trudeau still wears a rose in his buttonhole and remains unpredictable. First elected as prime minister in 1968, he was in power when Mr. Harold Wilson was at Number 10 and President Lyndon Johnson in the White House.

He has already retired once, after the former leader of the Progressive Conservative Party, Mr. Joe Clark, won the 1979 election and ruled as a minority government, only to return to lead the Liberals to victory following the defeat of the Clark government six months later.

Mr. Trudeau has said he does not intend to fight again, but the election to the House of Commons last summer of the Conservative leader, Mr. Brian Mulroney, a 44-year-old businessman who had never before held public office, has apparently re-invigorated him.

He is once again enjoying himself in the cut and thrust of parliamentary debate and has been giving some of his best performances. Before Christmas he launched on a crusade for peace around the world, appealing for a new climate of "political energy" to lessen tensions between the superpowers.

His aims were modest. He wanted to change the "trend line"

away from confrontation between the superpowers and back to dialogue. After meeting President Ronald Reagan in Washington, Mr. Trudeau claimed he had done that. Mr. Reagan has since made peaceful overtures, dismissed by Moscow, but the meetings at the Stockholm disarmament conference have led to an agreement at least to restart talks on troop reductions in Europe.

The peace initiative is being portrayed inside Canada as a sign that Mr. Trudeau will resign. In a private dinner with broadcasting executives, Senator Michael Pitfield, until last year the effective head of the civil service and a long time Trudeau confidant, said: "Only a man who was leaving would have undertaken this mission," indicating that the risk of failure was otherwise too high.

The initiative has had little impact on the fortunes of the Liberal Party. Opinion polls show Canadians liked the idea, but still do not approve of Mr. Trudeau. The party's standing showed a minor improvement in the last Gallup poll gaining 30 per cent support, but still languishes far behind Mr. Mulroney's Tories with 53 per cent.

Mr. Trudeau's advisers at one time were presenting him with two reasons to stay: that (despite his present unpopularity) he was the best leader the Liberals had, and that if the Liberals were to lose the next election, it would be better to give a new leader a clear run for the next time.

That kind of advice is heard less

and less. The growing feeling within the parliamentary party is that Mr. Trudeau has to resign to prevent an electoral rout which could leave the Liberals with few seats outside its stronghold of Quebec, where it now holds all but one of the 75 seats.

Even in Quebec, the Liberals are a native threatener and speaks fluent French. The conservatives are hopeful of taking some seats and the provincial separatist Parti Quebecois has formed a new party to fight the next federal election.

Time to make a decision is running out. An election must be held by early 1985, but Canadian governments rarely hang on until the last minute. The Pope is due to make a ten-day visit in mid-September, and the betting is that the election will follow that.

If Mr. Trudeau resigns, the Liberals will have to hold a leadership convention, and the longer the prime minister leaves it, the less time there is both for a leadership campaign, and for the new leader to work himself into the job.

This year's budget date has already been brought forward to Feb. 15 from the usual April, freeing the political timetable for a possible convention in the spring. If there is to be a new Liberal leader, Mr. John Turner, the former finance minister who has been out of parliamentary politics since 1975, still seems the most likely candidate.

He speaks French, important for the Quebec vote, and has strong links to western Canada, the Liberal's weakest area. Mr. Turner has long been described as prime minister in waiting rather than Liberal leader in waiting. The

doubt has been whether he was prepared to lead the Liberals into defeat and spend a period in opposition. It now seems that he is.

Some observers believe, however, that the attention a leadership campaign would bring could revive the Liberals' fortunes and make victory more likely.

Mr. Trudeau has returned from presenting his peace proposals to East European leaders and said that he would now consider both the future of the initiative and his own future. He stressed that one would not necessarily be dependent on the other, but they are clearly linked.

In Parliament, he has indicated there were still steps to be taken to further the peace initiative. "My own personal contribution, though necessarily less intensive than in recent months, will definitely continue," he said.

If he does announce his resignation, he will stay on as prime minister until a new Liberal leader is chosen, which would leave him free to go with his peace crusade for some months. When he presented his peace proposals at the U.N. to Mr. Javier Peres de Cuellar, his secretary general, there were hints that there could be a job for Mr. Trudeau as an international emissary for peace at the U.N.

Any suggestion that Mr. Peres de Cuellar had offered such a position was denied by officials but the idea that Mr. Trudeau could be looking for a new job, particularly one which would carry on the last initiative of his long political career, only adds to the suggestion that soon Mr. Trudeau will retire from Canadian politics. — Financial Times news feature.

Terror mounts in Punjab

By Jeremy Clift

Reuter

NEW DELHI — Killer squads have launched a reign of terror in India's troubled northern state of Punjab, where a string of assassinations and random murders has sent tension soaring between Sikhs and Hindus.

In the latest bloodshed, gunmen rampaged through two Punjab villages killing nine people and wounding 12 others Tuesday night. One person died and another suffered gunshot wounds in two separate attacks in the Sikh holy city of Amritsar Wednesday morning, police said.

In all four attacks, the gunmen were riding motorcycles. Police believe the motorbike killers are linked to Sikh extremists campaigning for a separate state known as Khalistan. But police say criminals and an underground Maoist organisation may also be involved.

The new killings coincide with a sudden upsurge in Hindu-Sikh violence in Punjab and the neighbouring state of Haryana. Six Punjab towns have been clamped under curfew and at least 40 people have died in the past nine days of trouble.

The violence is part of a Hindu backlash against an 18-month-old campaign by Sikh militants for religious and political concessions from the central government in Delhi.

The backlash has been stirred up by a series of attacks on Hindu temples, the killing of policemen, attacks on Hindu leaders and government buildings.

Police say about two dozen policemen and 37 members of a breakaway Sikh group known as Nir-

ankaris, who are regarded as heretics by Sikh fundamentalists, have been killed in Punjab in the last two years.

In response to the spiralling bloodshed, Hindu organisations have formed their own vigilante groups to protect leaders and places of worship.

Press reports have linked rising extremism in Punjab, a prosperous farming state bordering Pakistan, to fundamentalist Sikh leader Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, a 37-year-old preacher who wears a pistol.

Mr. Bhindranwale lives in the golden temple in Amritsar, the holiest of Sikh shrines. He has not openly backed separatism. Mainstream Sikh leader Harbans Singh Longowal quoted Bhindranwale recently as advocating the purchase of large numbers of motorbikes and guns to carry out attacks on Hindus and those opposed to the Sikh cause.

Mr. Bhindranwale believes that Sikh community is being dominated by Hindus, who form the bulk of India's 700 million population. In contrast there are only 12 million Sikhs, but they form the majority in Punjab.

Most Sikhs reject the call for an independent Sikh state and want to live peacefully with their Hindu neighbours.

Longowal has repeatedly said the Sikh campaign for religious and political demands, including greater Punjab autonomy, must be peaceful. But Mr. Bhindranwale's supporters have criticised the campaign as too soft.

Police charge that the golden temple is being used as a sanctuary by extremists. But so far they have observed a convention that they cannot enter it.

Pope Paul on video cassettes

By Philip Puteila
Reuter

VATICAN CITY — Home video owners may soon find cassettes of Pope John Paul on sale alongside those of the latest movies and rock concerts in video stores.

Making video cassettes of the Pope available around the world is just part of the Vatican's latest venture into modern communications, an in-house television production centre that came into operation last October.

Fiorenzo Tagliabue, secretary-general of the Centro Televisivo Vaticano (CTV) told Reuters the centre was founded "to help the mission of the church through audio-visual programmes."

That includes marketing the Pope, a task CTV should not find too difficult, given John Paul's already immense popularity and media appeal.

CTV, whose crews have been filming nearly all of the Pope's public appearances and some of his private moments, has sold rights to its documentaries to television stations and distributors in several countries.

Distributors from Brazil, the United States, Japan, Ireland and other countries have already bought rights to a CTV documentary on the Pope's visit to Lourdes, France, in 1983.

One programme in production that promises to be a bestseller is

"The Pardon", a documentary on the theme of forgiveness based on the Pope's pardon of the Turkish gunman who nearly killed him in 1981.

It will include footage of the shooting in St. Peter's Square, the Pope in hospital, and his emotional encounter with Mohammad Ali Agca in a Rome prison cell last December.

One programme still on the drawing board is a sort of "Day in the Life of the Pope," which will include rare shots of John Paul in his private apartments.

Because of CTV, John Paul's papacy would be the best visually documented ever, Mr. Tagliabue said.

Some CTV footage would be stored, perhaps for a long as 20 years, and released later for historical purposes, he said.

The Pope's secret meeting with Solidarity Union leader Lech Walesa in the Polish mountains last June, which was not filmed, is the type of event CTV will cover in the future but not release immediately.

CTV already provides a unique personalised video service for visitors to the Vatican.

If you are lucky or important enough to obtain a private audience with the Pope, you can order a memento that would make a photograph seem medieval by comparison.

For a fee, a CTV crew will film you arriving at Rome airport, entering the Vatican gates, receiving a Swiss guard salute, and meeting the pontiff.

CTV will produce a slick, documentary-style video souvenir of your day, including background music and a running commentary in almost any language.

The royal family of Liechtenstein commissioned a one-hour programme to record their meeting with the Pope last year.

For lesser mortals who can only attend the Pope's Wednesday general audiences, CTV plans to acquire high-speed multiple cassette copying machines and sell audience-goers videotapes by Thursday morning.

The general audience tapes will include many crowd shots to increase the chances of a customer being shown.

CTV made a small profit and the cost of personalised videos varied according to the service requested, Mr. Tagliabue said. CTV gives an estimate to customers before filming.

CTV did not want to compete with television networks, Mr. Tagliabue said, rejecting suggestions in the Italian press that CTV might try for a monopoly on filming the Pope.

He said other television crews would continue to have access to the Pope during his travels and public appearances and that CTV wanted to exchange footage with major broadcasters.

Treaty for protecting animal gypsies

An international treaty protecting migratory animals has at last come into force. But it has few teeth, and few of the ratifying countries share borders.

By Paul Gorup

CAMBRIDGE, England — Animals preparing for the coming migration seasons would be well advised to move only between such countries as, say, Sweden and India, or Hungary and Niger.

For these are some of the 15 ratifiers of the Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals. The pact, which finally came into force at the end of 1983, is a response to a recommendation at the 1972 U.N. Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm.

It is meant to complement existing international agreements governing trade in wildlife (Washington Convention), wetland conservation (Ramsar Convention) and protection of important natural and cultural sites (World Heritage Convention).

There are already several bilateral and multilateral treaties covering migratory animals, such as fish, polar bears and birds, but the Bonn Convention aims at uniform provisions for conserving — and in some cases for exploiting — species which move across national boundaries.

The convention was concluded at a conference in Bonn in 1979 attended by representatives of 63 countries. But then only 22 nations signed the document, and it has taken four years to get the 15 ratifications necessary to bring it into force.

The ratifiers include such far-flung nations as Cameroon, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Niger, Portugal and Sweden. The European Community (EC) has ratified as well. Few species tend to wander

from one of these countries to another.

The pact revolves around two lists of migratory species. Annex I contains those animals which are endangered and should receive immediate attention within the territories of individual "range states". Annex II lists animals which have an "unfavourable conservation status" and would benefit from "agreements" among the range states concerned. Species listed in Annex I can and do appear in Annex II.

But the drafting committees wanted to keep the annexes brief, at least to begin with, so they reflect the lobbying powers of various interests. The result is unbalanced, if not downright bizarre. The annexes include virtually all of the large whales, all sea turtles and the scores of species of "Old World" birds.

But there are only a handful of land mammals, two fish (the giant catfish of the Mekong delta and the short-nosed sturgeon of the U.S. and Canada) and one insect, the monarch butterfly which moves between the United States and Mexico.

The convention interprets migration to mean any periodic or cyclical movement of a clearly recognisable animal population across one or more frontiers. This broad definition and the choice of listed species will doubtless lead to lively debate when the annexes come up for review.

For example, a contender for Annex I is the Titicaca grebe which moves between Peru and Bolivia, as their border divides the lake on which the bird lives. But not only is the grebe sedentary, it cannot fly.

The West Germans must now

call a conference of the parties by the autumn of 1985 to set up machinery to actually implement the convention. Unless there is rush by other states to ratify, then geographical gaps will limit chances for helping migratory animals. But even so, what "machinery" could protect the score of species of European songbirds covered in the pact, given the different hunting laws in even neighbouring countries?

It also remains to be seen how agreements between range states would operate in practice. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), which played a major role in drafting the convention's text, has issued a 54-page booklet outlining

a possible format for an agreement covering migratory animals moving between Western Europe and Africa.

Some scientists think this is too complicated to be accepted by the range states, yet it may be hard to come up with anything simpler.

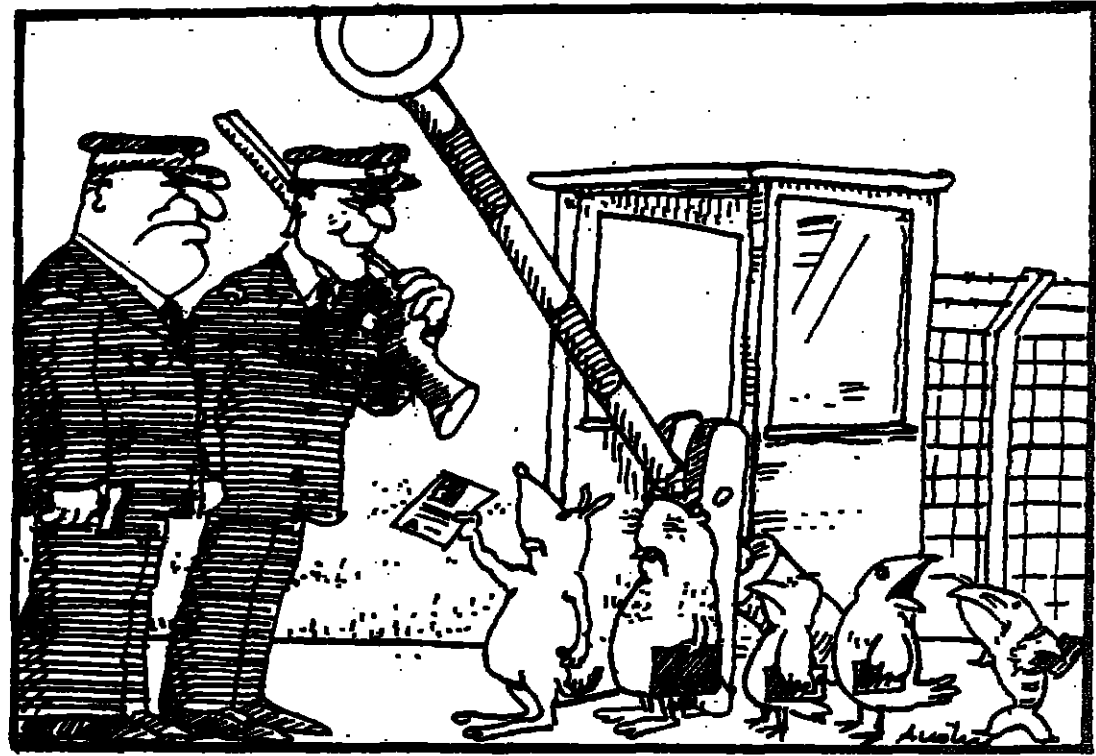
The convention suggests that these agreements should, where possible, cover more than one species. But given that many animals — especially whales and birds — wander over wide areas of the globe, range states may be faced with many overlapping and perhaps unworkable agreements.

The EC membership may complicate things even further. What would happen if it started taking decisions about migratory species

of birds and fish without reference to Britain or Norway, which have not acceded to the convention?

Despite such problems, conservationists agree that the Bonn convention is moving in the right direction, although at a snail's pace. They are working to persuade the 15 which have ratified to quickly improve protection for Annex I species visiting their countries.

Meanwhile, the giant catfish, the short-nosed sturgeon, the scimitar oryx and many tiny European thrushes may want to cancel further migrations until governments can put some teeth into their convention. — Earthscan feature.



"If you are lucky they stamp your pass. If not, they eat you" (Earthscan)

Video pirates cost the world a billion

By Ronald Clarke
Reuter

LOS ANGELES — Video pirates are costing the U.S. entertainment industry a billion dollars a year around the world, Hollywood's top security official estimates.

And the biggest problem can be traced to the family living room, where pirated copies of film box office hits can be shown on home video machines.

"The industry suffers not only because it does not receive any royalties on stolen copies, but also because people who watch these videotapes at home no longer go to cinemas," Ewing Layhew, director of the Film Security Office of the Motion Picture Association of America, told Reuters in an interview.

Gunmen have held up projection rooms in cinemas in Kansas City and Santa Maria, California, to steal prints of the blockbuster "Return of the Jedi," apparently to make thousands of illegally videotaped copies.

Cinemas in London, Los Angeles and Canada have also reported the theft of hit films.

Copies are made with machines which can project film images on to videotape. The most sophisticated machines can cost hundreds of thousands of dollars, but

once videotape copy has been made, the reproduction possibilities are endless.

"All a person needs is a television monitor and a couple of videocassette recorders," says Mr. Layhew, a former agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. "A person will obtain a master copy and make 20 or 30 copies for sale. His customers make more copies and supply even more customers... so far as I'm concerned, that is organised crime."

The U.S. Supreme Court voted last year to allow the home taping of television shows for private viewing, but Mr. Layhew says the ruling did not give the right to distribute or sell copies of films or television shows.

His investigations have led to more than 300 criminal prosecutions and 60 civil prosecutions in U.S. courts, he says.

"If someone gives a pirated copy to someone else, that is a civil case. If he sells a copy, that is a criminal case."

A pirated videotape of a film will usually sell for about \$25 in the U.S., compared with \$50 for a legal copy.

Video pirates in Britain, the Netherlands and San Diego, California, have even gone to the extent of copying the labels of genuine videocassettes of films, Mr. Layhew says.

He says there is a lot of illegal traffic in videocassettes between Britain and the Netherlands. Unlike the U.S., which has 525-line television screens, Britain uses the Pal system common to most of Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

Pirated cassettes made in Britain can therefore be sent to many parts of the world.

The Motion Picture Association is a trade organisation of major film distributors, and Mr. Layhew's investigations often start with tips from film studios with recent hits.

But a hit film in one area is not automatically a big success everywhere else. Distributors selling legal cassettes have found that films with black actors do well in Detroit, which has a large black population.

People in Los Angeles, the home of the film studios, want the most up-to-date films, and in Dallas and Houston there is still a big demand for John Wayne films.

Only seven years ago, the business that Hollywood calls "home video" — videocassettes of films that can be played on television sets — did not exist.

World show highlights British love of dogs

By Leslie Dowd
Reuter

LONDON — The British, a nation of animal lovers who own six million dogs, have been making their yearly ritual obeisance to man's best friend at Crufts, the world's premier dog show.

From Queen Elizabeth and her famous corgis to Paul Brunt, an out-of-work labourer of 22 whose terrier was recently rescued from an underground drain by a mechanical digger at a cost of £350 sterling, the British are noted dog lovers.

Their predilection for lovable, dependent and if possible floppy-eared canines is seen in its most refined form at Crufts, founded in 1891 by jeweller's son Charles Cruft, a business associate of James Spratt, inventor of the dog

biscuit.

The 88th annual crufts, which wound up two weeks ago, enabled 70,000 dog lovers to study the merits of 10,000 primed and preened pedigree dogs ranging from cumbersome Afghan hounds and Irish setters to tiny chihuahuas.

On the 200 stands in London's cavernous Earl's Court Exhibition Hall you could insure your dog, have its portrait painted, buy it a special hair drier or coat or order a chess set with pieces modelled in your pet's likeness.

"People accept dogs as part of the British way of life and the way we are brought up," said Lida Chiverton, a senior official of the Kennel Club which took over the running of Crufts in 1948. "A lot of English families would just feel incomplete without a dog."

Photographic journalist David Dalton, whose teeshirt sported the logo of the 25,000-circulation magazine Dog World for which he works, agreed: "I've got three dogs and most people who come to this show will have 10 dogs and some will have 40 or 50 and love them all. It's the British temperament."

Crufts is only one of 7,000 dog shows held in Britain each year but is regarded as the world showcase for pedigree canines, of which the Kennel Club registers 200,000 births a year.

Although the dogs competing for accolades at Crufts are aristocrats of the canine world, Britons are far from snobbish about dogs. A loving mongrel curled on the hearth rug seems as much a part of the homely ways of the British as watching television, which they do more than any other people.

But like most things in Britain, dog-loving has a class dimension. Dogs have held a favoured place in upper-class life since hunting dogs roamed mediaeval baronial halls and an interest in dogs is still a mark of sporty good breeding.

Dogs number about one for every 10 Britons and, it shows, supermarket shelves groan with various dog foods in a dozen flavours and advertised with heavy sentiment on television.

High street pet shops are common and Barbara Woodhouse, a middle-aged British woman whose expertise in training dogs in obedience, is a television celebrity. Stories about dogs in sad or dire

straits or showing man's best friend in a noble lights are staple fare in newspapers.

The past week's big canine story was about Voss, a 12-year-old yellow Labrador who retired after siring a record 567 pups for Britain's guide dogs for blind people programme.

Thousands of people recently applied to adopt Bumpy, a blind stray dog with a tendency to bump into lamp posts, after his plight was taken up by newspapers.

Paul Brunt's terrier Brew got stuck in a 10-inch underground pipe while chasing a fox and was fetched up alive after rescuers brought in a mechanical digger.

His tousled wet head poked out from a blanket, the Daily Express reported. "His eyes are full of bewilderment."

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Australia completes rout of Yugoslavia

LONDON (R) — Holders Australia completed their rout of Yugoslavia in Perth Sunday to move safely into the quarter-finals of the Davis Cup.

Starting the day with an unsatisfiable 3-0 lead, Australia, who beat Sweden in the 1983 final in December, won both reverse singles to run out 5-0 victors in this world group first round tie.

In Christchurch, New Zealand also won the two reverse singles against Paraguay but Victor Pecci and Francisco Gonzalez had already put the tie beyond the hosts' reach by winning the opening day's singles and Saturday's doubles.

Yugoslavia took the opportunity of bleeding two promising youngsters against the Australians and Bruno Oresar and Branko Horvat both emerged from their baptism with credit.

Oresar, 16, went down 6-3, 6-4 to John Fitzgerald while Horvat extended the vastly experienced Paul McNamee to 6-4, 10-8.

The holders will now meet the winners of the Britain-Italy tie which will be decided in Telford, England. Britain take a 2-1 lead into the final session.

Paraguay's surprise win in New Zealand should earn them a crack at Sweden, who lead Ecuador 2-1 in Norrköping, in the quarter-finals.

Pecci and Gonzalez were understandably relaxed after their previous successes, allowing Chris Lewis and Russell Simpson easy straight-set wins.

Lewis, runner-up to John Mc-

Enroe at Wimbledon last year, beat Gonzalez 6-3, 6-4, while Simpson conceded one game fewer in disposing of Pecci 6-3, 6-3.

France, who lost to the U.S. in the 1982 final, scored a fine 4-1 win over India in New Delhi but now face a hazardous trip to Czechoslovakia in July.

Sashi Menon snatched India's first win of the tie when he beat Henri Leconte 6-2, 5-7, 10-8 in Sunday's opening reverse singles but Yannick Noah had the final say with a 6-4, 6-4 win over Anand Amritraj.

The Czechoslovaks secured their place in the next round when they built up a winning 3-0 lead over Denmark in Hradec Kralove Saturday.

In Bucharest, Jimmy Connors beat his close friend and former doubles partner Ilie Nastase 6-4, 6-4 in a playful and light-hearted match Sunday to put the United States 4-0 ahead of Romania in the Davis Cup.

John McEnroe was meeting Florin Segarceanu in the final singles. Both reverse singles were reduced to the best-of-three sets after the United States took a winning 3-0 lead Saturday to move into a quarter-final tie with Argentina.

Bucharest's Palace of Sports and Culture was the scene of the first ever meeting between Connors and Nastase in 1975.



Hilal Barakat of Jordan (white shirt) attempts a shot at the Chinese basket in Saturday's clash at the Sports City.

Schumacher returns to W. German team

FRANKFURT, West Germany (R) — Goalkeeper Harald Schumacher returns to the West German soccer squad for Wednesday's friendly international against Belgium in Brussels.

Schumacher, who missed the 3-2 win in Bulgaria earlier this month through injury, is one of three goalkeepers included in trainer Jupp Derwall's squad as the West Germans continue their build-up for the European Championship in France this summer.

Apart from Schumacher, the only other change is the return of Bayern Munich defender Wolfgang Dremmler at the expense of Duesseldorfer's Manfred Bockenfeld.

Jordan defeats visiting Chinese

AMMAN (J.T.) — Nearly 3,000 spectators packed into the Sports City's Sports Palace Saturday night to watch the national Jordanian basketball team beat the visiting Nanking team from the People's Republic of China 92-87 in the third and final match of their week-long visit.

The first match, also held in Amman resulted in a win for the Chinese. A two-point advantage in the first meeting was taken care of on Thursday in Irbid with the national team beating the visitors 103-98.

Saturday night's match which was held under royal patronage was attended by Dr. Abdullah 'Oweidat, Minister of Culture and Youth.

Two top Jordanian players, Murad Barakat and Samir Nassar, were missing from the national team, following injuries sustained

in previous matches. But observers paid tribute to the rest of the team members who clinched playing without their two key players.

Commenting on the result, the national team's coach Robert Taylor said he was quite satisfied with the performance of the team despite the fact that several of the members have been only recently recruited.

Towards the end of the match the Chinese team put in extra vain effort in an attempt to win, Mr. Taylor said.

At the end of the match the minister and the Director General of the Youth Welfare Organisation congratulated both teams for the splendid performance. The match was also attended by the Chinese ambassador and chairmen of sports federations in Jordan.

World record holder Gross beaten as Britain triumphs

LONDON (R) — Double world record-holder Michael Gross was stunningly beaten in his favourite 200 metres butterfly event as Britain upset West Germany in their swimming international which ended here Sunday.

Gross, the 19-year-old from Offenbach, passed up his other world record event, the 200 metres freestyle, at this two-day meeting to work on his butterfly.

But after being beaten to the wall by unheralded Nick Hodgson, Gross said he was not unhappy with his time of two minutes 03.38 seconds, although it was six seconds below the world record he set last summer.

Yet he was surprised at the strength shown by Hodgson, only fourth in British rankings last year, who out nearly a second off his previous best to win in 2:03.18.

The strong home women's squad contributed 107 points, and more than offset the power of the German men, as the British team won the match by 184 points to 175.

Navratilova beats Lloyd

EAST HANOVER, New Jersey (R) — Martina Navratilova continued her 14-month domination of Chris Evert Lloyd by beating her arch rival for the eighth consecutive time to win the U.S. women's national indoor title here on Saturday.

World number one Navratilova used her power and speed to triumph 6-2, 7-6 after Lloyd rallied from a 4-1 deficit in the second set to force a tie-break.

Top seed Navratilova's victory cut Lloyd's winning lead in their meetings to 30-26, and Lloyd, second seed here, has not beaten her Czechoslovak-born rival since the 1982 Australian Open final.

Navratilova, who did not lose a set in five matches on her way to the indoor crown, appeared to have the match under control by scoring five breaks in Lloyd's first seven service games.

Lloyd started to turn the tide with a service break in the sixth game of the second set, and brought her fans to their feet with a backhand passing shot that levelled the set at 5-5.

The final went into the tie-break when Navratilova produced a love game in the 12th, her clinching serve earning her three quick points.

"There was nothing I could do in that 12th game," said Lloyd in her first tournament since last November. "Martina hit four great serves. When the chips were down, she came through."

A costly error in the tie-break gave Navratilova the match. Lloyd overhit on a forehand approach shot and Navratilova had a mini-break for the 5-4 lead.

A backhand volley winner by Navratilova set up a match point, and she pressed to the attack again to force an error on a defensive lob to clinch a win that earned her \$28,000.

Lloyd, who collected \$14,000, won only one set in six matches against Navratilova last year but felt encouraged by this outing.

"If it was last year and I was behind 6-2, 4-1, I would have felt out of the match. This time I was able to make it close," said Lloyd.

Sibson regains European crown

PARIS (R) — Britain's Tony Sibson, battling in a brave non-stop onslaught, regained his European middleweight boxing crown here Saturday night when he overcame French holder Louis Acaries on points.

The 25-year-old Briton took the fight to the champion from the bell and kept hammering away through 12 rounds to recapture the title he voluntarily surrendered in 1982, after a two-year reign.

But it was a very close decision in the brand-new Bercy stadium and one of the three judges scored it for the Frenchman.

The win put Sibson a big step closer towards a return fight with American world champion Marvin Hagler, the man for whom he gave up the European title but succumbed to in the 6th round one year ago.

Sibson was determined to expunge the humiliating memory of his defeat by untested American Don Lee six weeks ago and battled to the point of exhaustion.

Sibson ended the fight with blood pouring from his previously injured left eyebrow, a legacy of the 17 stitches he needed after his bout against Lee.

But Acaries did not surrender his crown easily and stung his challenger with a succession of well-placed punches, particularly a right hook which rocked Sibson in the 6th round.

Italian judge Elmo Della Michellina scored it 118-116 for Acaries, while Belgian referee Jean Deswert and West-German judge Kurt Hallebach each gave it to whom he gave up the European

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Buffet Luncheon
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The Shepherd Hotel
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All members of the club, and new diplomats and their spouses are welcome. There will be a cash bar from 1:30 p.m. and the buffet will be served free of charge from 2 p.m.

<p>Cinema CONCORD Tel: 44092-44280</p> <p>GO FOR IT Colour American</p> <p>Performances: 3-6 - 8:30</p>	<p>Cinema AL-HUSSEIN Tel: 22117</p> <p>THE CHALLENGER (Colour) "Karate"</p> <p>Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8</p>	<p>Cinema RAINBOW Tel: 25155</p> <p>USED CAR Colour American</p> <p>Performances: 3:30-6 - 8:30</p>	<p>Cinema ZAHARAN Tel: 23171</p> <p>THE PENSION INHERITOR Colour Italian</p> <p>Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8</p>	<p>Cinema BASMAN Tel: 30126</p> <p>MONLED YA DUNIA Colour Arabic</p> <p>Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8</p>	<p>Cinema PALESTINE Tel: 22117</p> <p>1- END OF A BAD MAN Indian</p> <p>2- BANANA JO American</p> <p>Performances: 12-3-7</p>	<p>Cinema RAGHADAN Tel: 22198</p> <p>PUKAR "Indian film" (Colour)</p> <p>Performances: 12-3-5:30-8</p>
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Feldstein says U.S. may face recession unless deficits are cut

Basques vote in regional election amid tight security

BILBAO, Spain (R) — Basques voted in regional elections Sunday amid tight security following a tense build-up to polling marked by political killings and protests.

Officials said voting at polling stations in the Basque region's three provinces began slowly, with voters being discouraged by snow showers.

Polling will close at 1900 GMT and initial results are expected about two hours later.

Some 4,000 officers from the regional and national police forces guarded the stations and other key points in the region.

On Saturday night, police clashed briefly with youths in San Sebastian who blocked a main street with buses to protest against the killing of a member of the separatist guerrilla group ETA (Basque Homeland and Freedom) in France Saturday.

In Bilbao, youths burned a bus and set up barricades in a similar protest. No arrests or injuries were reported.

Saturday's killing in the French Basque region, one day after Basque guerrillas shot dead a senator in San Sebastian, came amid warnings from politicians that a 16-year-old violent campaign by separatists had reached a new peak.

The ruling Basque Nationalist Party (PNV), which is expected to win a second four-year term, said in a statement: "The cycle of death and violence is leading us to a dead end and justifying the enemies of liberty who want to push this country to the brink of disaster."

Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez condemned the killings and his Socialist Party, the second political force in the northern Spanish region, urged Basques to go to the polls.

"A free vote is the only answer to these acts of terrorism," a Socialist communiqué said.

The shooting of Socialist Senator Enrique Casas, the first member of the Spanish parliament killed by guerrillas since the restoration of democracy eight years ago, led to the suspension of campaigning and a 24-hour regional strike Saturday.

A shadowy death squad calling itself the Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group (GAL) responded by gunning down Eugenio Guierrez Salazar from a passing car in the French village of Idoux-Mendy. It was the fifth killing claimed by GAL.

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Australia sets new rules for visiting warships

CANBERRA (R) — Friendly warships will not have to declare whether they are carrying nuclear weapons when they visit Australian ports under new policy guidelines announced Sunday.

But the Australian government will have the final say on whether they can use drydock facilities.

The key passage in the guidelines announced by Defence Minister Gordon Scholes said requests for the use of a drydock "will have to be considered on their own merits, taking into account technical and safety factors, and the strategic and operational circumstances obtaining at the time."

The statement followed weeks of controversy after the British aircraft carrier Invincible was refused access to a naval drydock in Sydney because the British declined to say whether it carried nuclear weapons.

Mr. Scholes said the guidelines were adopted after talks with the United States and British governments.

"Both the United States and British governments have a policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear weapons. We accept the reasons for that policy," he said.

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Katie Rabbett, the 23-year-old London model, is being hailed as the new girl in the life of Britain's Prince Andrew (AP wirephoto)

'Nude' photos called fake by Andrew's girlfriend

LONDON (R) — A British Sunday newspaper printed what it said were nude photos of Prince Andrew's new girlfriend, but the girl, Katie Rabbett, denounced them as fakes.

"I can categorically say that those two nude photos are fakes," the 23-year-old model told Britain's National News Agency, the Press Association. "I have never posed in the nude either professionally or for friends."

The newspaper, the mass-circulation News of the World, said it had printed its pictures from original negatives provided by a London photographer and had not retouched them.

Miss Katie, a lithe blonde, splashed onto the front pages of Britain's Popular Press last week when reporters learned that a 24th birthday party for Queen Elizabeth's second son was held at her parents' London home. The newspapers said she has been dating the prince for three months.

Prince Andrew's last romance, with American film actress Koo Stark, embarrassed the royal family when the press published stills from a soft porn movie in which she had appeared.

The News of the World, owned by Australian press magnate Rupert Murdoch, Sunday featured two pictures purporting to show Miss Katie nude. It quoted photographer Phil Lindsay as saying: "She had no inhibitions about undressing."

But Miss Katie said she had been wearing a camisole when Lindsay photographed her about three years ago.

"Possibly friends have taken some topless photos of me on holiday, but they were never for publication or financial gain," she said.

"If I had had a nude photograph taken of me professionally I would have done a lot more and made a fortune out of it, but I never wanted to do this type of work."

Miss Katie, who has also appeared in films, said she had once turned down a movie role because it would have involved nudity. She would not answer the Press Association's questions about her friendship with Prince Andrew.

Obstetrician Robert Rabbett, Katie's father, said he would take legal advice about the photographs. Her mother, Jane, said: "I think it's disgusting that so much money has been paid for rubbish like this."

Rival newspapers suggested that the News of the World spent up to £20,000 (\$30,000) for the photographs.

In some cases, the FBI could not learn how the materials were obtained because of a "professed lack of memory or knowledge on the part of those in possession of the documents."

One inconsistency that arose involved differences of memory between the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker and the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, William J. Casey. Both were senior officials in the Reagan campaign.

In a letter to Representative Donald J. Albosta, Democrat of Michigan, whose Post Office and Civil Service subcommittee has investigated transfer of the briefing papers, Mr. Baker said that "to his best recollection" the Carter documents were given to him by Mr. Casey.

Mr. Casey said in a separate letter to Mr. Albosta that he did not remember seeing them or passing them along. — Washington Post

usually held twice a year in Norway because this year's winter and autumn manoeuvres have been combined into one.

This is at the express wish of the commander of NATO's Atlantic forces, U.S. Admiral Wesley McDonald, who wants to test his forces in winter conditions, but it will also please cost-conscious officials who reckon the alliance will save money by combining the exercises.

U.S., Canadian, British, West German, Dutch, Italian, Luxembourg, and Danish units are to take part in the exercise along with the Norwegian forces.

The object of Avalanche Express is to test contingency plans for allied reinforcement of Norway's own defences in times of crisis, and to give troops first-hand experience of operations under winter conditions in a sub-Arctic climate, the experts say.

The sailors, soldiers and airmen will be pitted against the elements as well as against an imaginary war situation, some units being earmarked to carry out amphibious landings in the pitch dark of the polar night.

Others risk blizzards and avalanches in the mountains of central Norway, a tough proposition even in peacetime, as units of the British Royal Marines discovered to their cost last year.

In January last year, a lieutenant and a private of the elite corps lost their lives in bad weather while on a mountain march in central Norway.

Bad weather forced their unit to bivouac in hastily excavated snow shelters, in biting wind that brought the effective temperature down to an estimated 45 degrees centigrade below zero.

But the Royal Marines, earmarked for quick deployment in Norway in times of crisis, value the opportunity to train under such conditions highly. British military spokesmen say.

The Britons also consider Norway a very important area for the forward defence of their own country. British Chief of Defence Staff Field Marshal Sir Edwin Bramall says.

He is one of several top-ranking NATO officers who considers forward defence as important on the alliance's northern flank as on the central front in Europe.

Avalanche Express will be watched closely by observers from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, invited to attend under the terms of the agreement reached at the European Conference on Cooperation and Security (CSCE).

Neutral Sweden, Finland and Switzerland will also send observers, along with France, which is a member of NATO but does not take part in joint military operations or planning.

Japan urged to build space rocket

TOKYO (R) — A government advisory panel recommended that Japan should step up its space programme by constructing its own large rocket without U.S. technology. The space activities commission, which advises the prime minister, also urged Japan to join an American plan to build a permanent space station.

Japan should build a new rocket with six times the launch capability of its existing ones, powerful enough to launch a two-tonne satellite.

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Democrats prepare for Monday's primary

CONCORD, New Hampshire (AP) — Democratic candidates for the U.S. presidential election fanned out across New Hampshire Saturday, each hoping to improve their chances for the first test this election year of the voters.

John Glenn talked about his days as an astronaut. Gary Hart predicted U.S. President Ronald Reagan will cut social security if re-elected and Walter Mondale, who won in Iowa's caucus last week, went on a hand-shaking, baby-kissing shopping mall tour.

Mr. Mondale is hoping for a knockout blow in Tuesday's primary and his rivals are seeking a reversal of the Iowa results.

Iowa uses the caucus system, where party members gather to pick delegates to a national party convention. In a primary, party members go to the polls to vote for candidates, and delegates are allocated based on a candidate's showing.

For several of the Democrats, it might be their final round if they don't do well on Tuesday.

Mr. Mondale continued his theme of attacking Mr. Reagan and generally acting as if the Democratic nomination race is over.

"I think we'll do very well on Tuesday," he said.

Mr. Mondale cited rising tel-

ephone, fuel and health care costs in the United States and said, "across the board this president, Mr. Reagan, has proven he will not stand up for the average American."

Former Sen. George McGovern, speaking to about 150 people in Portsmouth, said that if elected president, he would suspend production of nuclear weapons during arms reduction talks with Soviet Union.

"There's no danger during the negotiating period if we simply halt arms construction, if we announce we won't build a single additional warhead — it wouldn't jeopardise our security one iota," asserted Mr. McGovern, the party's 1972 nominee.

All eight of the Democratic candidates except the Rev. Jesse Jackson were in New Hampshire on Saturday.

Rev. Jackson was promising a family in Pennsylvania to do what he could to help free an Allentown college student believed to be a prisoner in Cuba.

Kiefer disappeared last Feb. 26, his first day on the job as a commercial fisherman off the Florida coast. His parents, John and Barbara Kiefer of Allentown, said he was picked up by Cuban gunboats.

Mr. Reagan faces only token opposition in the Republican primary on Tuesday.

no trump. West led the fourth-best of his longest suit, and that gave declarer his eighth trick. It seemed that the fulfilling trick would have to come from spades, and it seemed that overtricks were likely.

We would like to hazard a guess that 99 of 100 players would win the queen of clubs and cash the king-queen of spades. When East showed out on the second spade, the contract would no longer be makeable.

Ogust realized that, if spades broke 3-2, he could afford to give up a spade trick. He won the opening lead with the queen of clubs, cashed the king of spades and then overtook the queen of spades with the ace!

Had both defenders followed to this trick, declarer would have conceded a spade trick while the ace of clubs was still in dummy as an entry to the good spades. But when East showed out on the second spade, declarer had a second string to his bow.

The lead was in dummy. Declarer ran the ten of diamonds, and the defenders were helpless. West won and forced out the ace of clubs. Declarer repeated the diamond finesse and cashed the ace. When that felled the queen, declarer was home with two spade tricks, one heart, two clubs and four diamonds.

This farsighted play won the 1977 Charles Solomon Award for the "Hand of the Year."

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